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Rioting Worsens
In Iran Against
New Leadership

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A worsening of rioting today threatened Iran's monarchy and its new civilian government, and plunged Tehran into a breakdown of law and order.

Violent demonstrations also raged in Tabriz, where fires were reported burning throughout the northwestern city.

Demonstrators in Tehran hanged two Afghan men they accused of stealing. Troops shot and killed at least five Tehran demonstrators in the second day of violence in defiance of the new government formed by Premier Shahpur Bakhtiari at the request of Shuh Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. An undetermined number of wounded were taken to hospitals in the city.

Djam Declines Post
Diplomatic sources said that Gen. Feridun Djam, 64, who had been announced as the war minister in the new Cabinet, had declined to accept the post. The sources said that Gen. Djam, a former chief of staff who had been living abroad after being dismissed by the shah in 1971, returned to Tehran, decided the new government's chances of survival were slim and declined.

Mr. Bakhtiari, meanwhile, announced that martial law had been ended in the southern town of Shiraz in the first move toward ending the military rule throughout Iran. Martial law was imposed on Shiraz, Tehran and 10 other cities on Sept. 8 in an abortive attempt to control anti-shah violence.

Demonstrators burned a courthouse and ransacked two banks in south Tehran, and protesters threw a bomb into the house of a man said to be a Savak secret-police colonel; it caused damage but no injuries.

The two unidentified young men who were hanged — Afghans in their mid-20s — were accused of stealing by demonstrators but police refused to arrest them, witnesses said.

Police Backlash Seen
The witnesses said that the police told those who complained, "Go to Khomeini, he'll stop them from stealing," in what appeared to be police backlash against demonstrations against the shah's regime called by the Islamic leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

If Iranian Production Remains Low
Chance of U.S. Fuel Rationing Is Seen

By Susanna McCabe
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that if Iran's oil exports remained shut off for another three months, Americans would face possible gasoline rationing, price increases and government allocation of fuel supplies.

He also declared: "I think we have to recognize now that Iranian

To Avoid Inflated Economy
Mexico to Move Slowly
On Boosting Oil Output

By Alan Riding
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Just days after Mexico's official estimate of "proved" oil reserves was doubled to 40 billion barrels, President Jose Lopez Portillo has warned that oil production will not be increased beyond the country's ability to "digest" the resulting income.

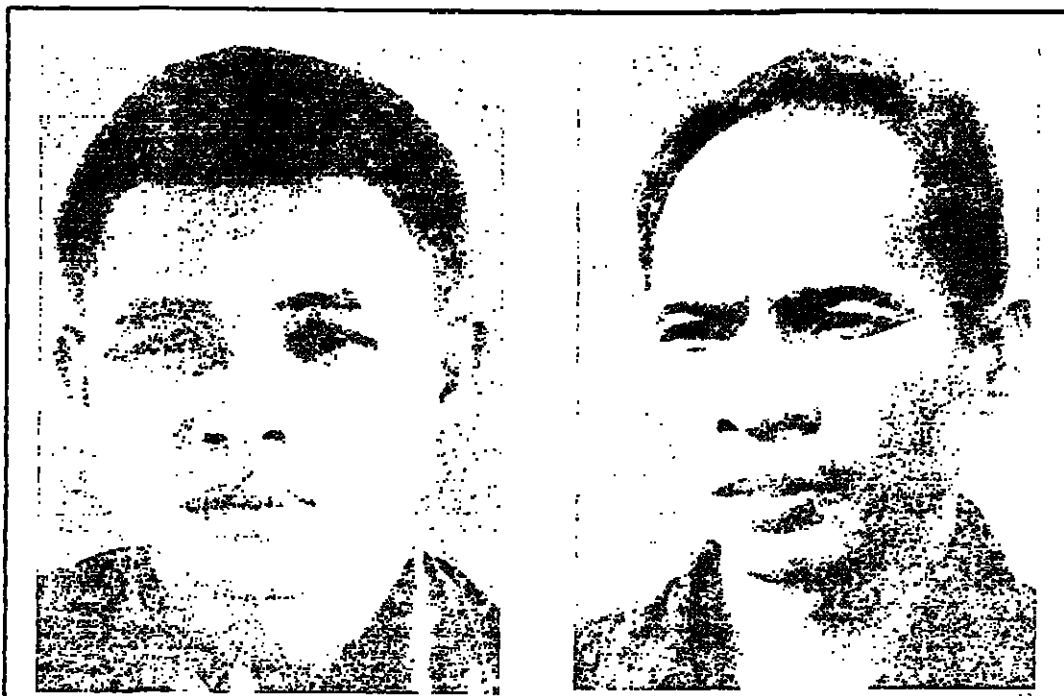
His statement comes as something of a dampener to widespread speculation in the United States that Mexico could be exporting as much as 4 million or 5 million barrels of oil a day to the United States by the mid-1980s.

It also reflects Mexico's deep awareness of the financial, economic and political problems suffered by some major oil producers, such as Iran, whose current turmoil stems in part from an inflation built by rapid expansion of revenue.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said that Mexico's oil production should be determined by the pace of domestic development rather than by the size of its reserves or the pressure of foreign demand.

Inflation Threat
"If at a given moment we were to open up our valves and export oil to the limits of the demand of a thirsty world, we wouldn't have anything to do with the money we would receive," he said recently. "We would then inflate our economy in the worst possible way — through congestion."

"The capacity for monetary



The New Leaders in Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The new leaders of Cambodia are Vietnam-trained Communist Party veterans with virtually no experience in running a country.

Their leader is Heng Samrin, a 44-year-old former Khmer Rouge battalion commander, who told an interviewer last year he turned against the Phnom Penh regime because it had marked him for death.

Officially, he is Central Committee president of the pro-Vietnam rebel group known as the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation, from which leaders of the new Cambodia apparently will be drawn. All indications are that Heng Samrin will be appointed effective head of the Cambodian administration when it is named.

His official biography is a sparse document, giving little more than his birthplace — a commune in Prey Veng province bordering Vietnam's Mekong River delta.

It said he came from "a large family of poor peasants, who took part in the revolution" led by the Indochinese Communist Party against the French.

The official biography says he was appointed

commander and political commissar of Phnom Penh's 4th Infantry Division in 1976, after just seven years in the Cambodian Communist movement.

His deputy is Chea Sim. Official information from Radio Hanoi last month said Chea Sim's wife and six of his seven children were killed by the Khmer Rouge, but that he escaped to the Vietnamese side.

The Hanoi radio said he found his only surviving daughter in a tour of "liberated zones" late last year.

He also was believed to have been a former military commander for the Khmer Rouge when Phnom Penh leaders marked him for a purge of "pro-Vietnamese elements."

The other 12 members of the front's Central Committee reportedly all have had ties with Cambodia's Communist Party, but appear mostly to be the sort of "tokens" normally associated with Asian Communist fronts.

Among them are the obligatory Buddhist monk, woman intellectual and journalist. Others reportedly include former Phnom Penh legislators, military commanders, youth representatives, labor officials, peasants and a doctor.

Admit Some Foreigners

Thais Bar Cambodia Refugees

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Jan. 8 (AP) — Thailand closed its border today to refugees from Cambodia, but allowed about 800 foreigners, most of them Chinese advisers, to cross the frontier.

Despite the claims of pro-Vietnamese Cambodian rebels of total victory against the central government, the Cambodian border town of Poipet was still in government hands, and Thai officials said Cambodian soldiers had escorted the foreigners from seven countries to the border.

Thai authorities earlier believed Poipet, located across a border-marking creek from this town, had been given up by the central government forces.

Thai immigration officers said that more foreigners were expected to cross the frontier in an exodus that began early today. The officials said the group included 49 North Koreans, 7 Burmese, 2 each from Yugoslavia and Romania and 1 from Egypt. The rest were Chinese — fewer than 20 diplomats along with doctors, technicians and other advisers, the officials said.

Diplomats in Group
The Romanian and Burmese ambassadors to Phnom Penh were reported in the group along with diplomats from Egypt, Yugoslavia and possibly North Korea.

The Thai military command, concerned over the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, held a lengthy meeting today to discuss security, and a Thai Foreign Ministry team was reported headed here to arrange to move the foreigners.

The foreigners left Phnom Penh, now in rebel hands, last Wednesday and were taken by train to Battambang in northwestern Cambodia before being trucked to the frontier, the immigration officers quoted the foreigners as saying.

French Tapestry Theft
PERIGUEUX, France, Jan. 8 (AP) — Eight 17th-century tapestries worth 10 million francs (\$2.35 million) were stolen from an apartment here, police said yesterday.

Claim Total Control

Cambodian Rebels
Form Government

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (AP) — Vietnam's Cambodian rebel proteges claimed complete control of Cambodia today after capturing the capital of Phnom Penh and driving Premier Pol Pot's government into the countryside.

The rebels also said they had set up a government in Phnom Penh. Analysts here said the Pol Pot government was trying to set up a line of resistance near Siem Reap in northwestern Cambodia, but the rebels claimed they were in control of the area, about 320 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

The rebels, led by Heng Samrin, a defector from the Pol Pot government, asserted that the local population aided their offensive, but most analysts say Vietnamese troops did most, if not all, of the fighting.

A communique broadcast by the month-old rebel movement, the United Front for National Salvation, said the "revolutionary armed forces" had "completely liberated" Phnom Penh by noon yesterday, and "the dictatorial and militarist regime of the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique has completely collapsed."

Vietnam, quoting the rebel media, said today the insurgents set up an eight-member People's Revolutionary Council in Phnom Penh headed by the front's president. It listed the names of seven other members each charged with Cabinet-type duties.

Fighting Continues
Several Western experts as well as Thai intelligence sources said fighting in some areas of Cambodia was continuing and that the Vietnamese were launching air strikes, mopping up, and moving westward from Phnom Penh.

Tass reported that the rebel council had "assumed complete power" in Cambodia.

A Chinese government official in Peking said the fall of Phnom Penh had been anticipated by China, the Cambodian government's chief ally, but "Cambodia is fighting on."

Several foreign diplomats who fled Phnom Penh a few days before its capture said they saw no fighting. Ohn Khine, the Burmese charge d'affaires in Cambodia, told reporters in Aranyaprathet, Thai-

land, that foreigners were told Jan. 2 to leave Phnom Penh "temporarily for safety reasons."

Despite the Cambodian rebels' victory claim, the Cambodian border town of Poipet was still held by the government's forces. Thai offi-

cials said. They reported that Cambodian soldiers had escorted the foreigners across the border, and that more were expected.

Vietnam claimed in an official statement yesterday that China had

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Prince Norodom Sihanouk

After Long House Arrest

Sihanouk Describes
Mission for Pol Pot

PEKING, Jan. 8 (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former chief of state, appeared today to have won freedom from imposed by the 45-month-old government of Premier Pol Pot.

He said he had accepted Pol Pot's personal request to plead Cambodia's case before the UN Security Council because he approved of his nationalist anti-Vietnamese stand. He said he despaired that the United Nations would take any action.

At the United Nations in New York, an official spokesman said that Prince Sihanouk was scheduled to arrive with a Cambodian delegation tomorrow evening. There was some doubt, however, as to his immediate travel plans.

Sees Long Resistance
Prince Sihanouk said he had received word that Pol Pot and his government had fled the capital and were safe somewhere in Cambodia. He predicted a long and difficult guerrilla resistance to the Vietnamese invasion force.

Prince Sihanouk, his wife, Monique, and two children, her mother and aunt, arrived in Peking Saturday night with former Premier Penn Nouth and his wife. Prince Sihanouk headed a government in exile in China from 1970 until the

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But Speed of 'Liberation' May Have Been Surprise

Full Soviet Backing Seen for Offensive

By Craig R. Whitney
MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (NYT) — The "liberation" of Phnom Penh, as Soviet press reports from Hanoi called it last night, appears to have come more quickly than Moscow thought it would, but it has all the marks of full support from the Kremlin.

The Vietnamese leaders who ordered the offensive against Cambodia came to Moscow in early November to sign a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and Western diplomats here believe they got approval for a drive against the Peking-oriented Cambodian regime as well.

Whether the Soviet Union and China will now be drawn into direct conflict because of the war between their Indochinese allies was unclear, although at least one West-

ern embassy here concluded before last weekend that such a conflict was unlikely.

The victory claims of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation, formed under Vietnamese auspices only a month ago, were reported without qualification by Tass. It said that the "reactionary dictatorial regime" in Phnom Penh had fallen.

Tass Commentary
A commentary issued last night by Tass said that the Cambodian capital had been "liberated" by "the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea [Cambodia] together with the population rising in rebellion."

The commentator, Yuri Kornilov, noted that the program of the victorious front called for "the restoration of democratic rights and liberties" and "an end to the apparatus of coercion and administrative bodies created by the reactionary regime."

He also referred to the fallen government's "massacres of the peaceful population" and "attempts to mislead world public opinion," and said: "The course of events in Kampuchea shows once more that neither bayonets nor lies can help keep in power an anti-people regime."

The Tass commentary called the fallen regime a "reactionary dictatorial clique."

Soviet aid — with that of Vietnam and China — brought the "reactionary regime" of Pol Pot to power in 1975, after Khmer Rouge

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Tanker Blast in Ireland Kills 50

BANTRY, Ireland, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Twin explosions today on a French supertanker docked near Ireland's biggest oil terminal ripped the vessel in two and hurled dozens of crew members to their deaths in a sea of flaming oil.

Harbor officials said 50 persons, including crew members and dockworkers, died in what was believed to be the worst oil-tanker disaster in terms of lives lost.

The blasts sent a curtain of flames 600 feet into the air. The 121,432-ton French tanker, the Betelgeuse, had unloaded about two-thirds of its more than 30 million gallons of oil when the first blast ripped the vessel apart. A second explosion immediately followed.

First reports said that the explosions appeared to have been caused by a gas leak.

The oil-slicked sea burst into flames, and the Betelgeuse began to sink, with rescuers unable to reach bodies floating on the fiery surface.

It was like looking into the flames of hell as the ship went up," a witness said.

As residents fled Whiddy Island in rowboats, firemen fought to keep the blaze from reaching a complex of 18 oil storage tanks with a capacity of almost 1 million tons of crude oil. Officials said the tanks usually are kept almost full.

Six hours after the first explosion, firefighters said they were containing the blaze and the danger to the main storage tanks appeared to be diminishing.

By late morning rescuers said they had recovered 16 bodies, most of them burned beyond recognition.

French maritime experts said to their knowledge it was the first major disaster involving a French-flag tanker.

Police threw a cordon around Bantry to keep out nonauthorized personnel as firefighters, doctors, nurses and rescue vehicles rushed to the scene from surrounding towns. A full-scale disaster alert was declared.

Coast Pollution Feared
Bantry Bay, one of Ireland's most beautiful natural harbors, is on the southwest coast of Dublin. There were fears that a resulting oil slick could pollute miles of scenic coastline.

A spokesman at the Compagnie Navale des Petroles, which owns the French tanker, said the firm would have no comment until officials completed an inquiry.



French tanker Betelgeuse, broken and sinking at Whiddy Island terminal in Ireland.

Resistance, Guerrilla Operations Seen in Cambodia

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT) — The capture of Phnom Penh is unlikely to end resistance to the Vietnamese-supported insurgents who drove the government from the city.

That resistance is now expected to take a new course, relying almost exclusively on guerrilla operations advised and, when possible, supplied by China.

The government's loss of the capital, U.S. officials say, will have a significant political impact in Southeast Asia, where "face" for a government or an individual is highly important.

The outlook for the Cambodian government is not bright. During the later stages of the Vietnam War, the Cambodian Communists waged a successful guerrilla campaign against the Lon Nol government, which was supported by the United States. But at that time the guerrillas could count on the support of a high percentage of their countrymen, particularly in the villages.

U.S. and French experts on the region doubt that similar support will be provided to a government that used draconian measures when

in power. The policies of the Phnom Penh government are believed to have angered peasants as well as city dwellers.

Arms and munitions are the critical factors in the extent of future resistance by Premier Pol Pot's government. The Cambodians are known to have large supplies of infantry weapons — rifles, light machine guns, mortars and land mines. But even guerrilla warfare demands ammunition at a rapid rate.

The obvious source of resupply is China. The Chinese Army, although short of sophisticated weapons, has large supplies of arms suitable for guerrilla war. The problem for Peking is the decision is made to support the Cambodians fully against the Soviet Union's Vietnamese clients, will be in moving the material to Cambodia.

The Vietnamese-supported forces say they have taken Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam, through which military supplies

might have been shipped by China. Analysts in Washington also report that the Vietnamese control the Mekong River and that shipment of supplies to Cambodians by the river route is out of the question.

In the absence of an open frontier between China and Cambodia, the only means of rapid resupply would be by air. The Chinese Army has about 450 fixed-wing transport aircraft and in an emergency could call on 500 more aircraft in its Civil Aviation Administration.

Experts on the region doubt, however, that there are sufficient modern airfields with unloading facilities in the unoccupied areas of Cambodia to accommodate a major airlift of weapons. The consensus is that until one is organized, the Cambodians will have to fight on with the weapons now in hand.

Another method of supply would be by truck through Laos. Any such shipments would take weeks and would be vulnerable to the Vietnamese forces that have occupied Ratanakiri province.

Both sides are racing against time. The Cambodian rebel front, supported by the Vietnamese, must extend its rule into the north of the country as swiftly as possible. Pol Pot and his supporters must initiate a guerrilla war that is not only successful on the ground but also is regarded as successful in Peking.

The Vietnamese so far have fought a conventional war using many of the U.S. weapons they captured in South Vietnam in 1975 but even more of the arms they received from the Soviet Union during the Vietnam War. An army that used its most significant successes in guerrilla actions against the Americans now has to deal with irregular forces equally experienced in the tactics of hit and run, infiltration and attack.

State Department officials said they were concerned about the possibility that China might be induced by the appeals of its Cambodian clients, the Pol Pot forces, to take military action. Analysts said that as of Sunday there were no signs of such action.

The obvious Chinese tactic, it was agreed, would be to stage a military demonstration on Vietnam's northern frontier. There have been reports that the Chinese Army has reinforced its ground and air forces in that area in an apparent effort to restrain the Vietnamese.

The Cambodian Communist apparatus fell to converging forces attacking from the provinces of Kampot, Takeo and Prey Veng.

The most obvious Vietnamese strategy now is to move northwestward along Route 5 to take Battambang, which could be used as the base for the "pacification" of northwestern Cambodia.

The consensus was that the establishment of a pro-Vietnam government in all of Cambodia would require more than the 100,000 Vietnamese troops and Cambodian insurgents now in the country. Anti-guerrilla operations make heavy demands on manpower, and for a country the size of Cambodia 100,000 men will not suffice. The Vietnamese Army has 600,000 troops.

To secure the gains they have made in Cambodia, the Vietnamese will have to take the calculated risk that the Chinese, no matter what harsh words are uttered in Peking, will not take military action across the Vietnamese frontier. They have some reason for confidence.

There is not the only frontier in East Asia threatened by an enemy. The Chinese must take into consideration the possibility that, if they move against Vietnam, the Soviet Union, in support of its Vietnamese allies, may move against China along the Siberian frontier.

The best evidence available is that China was not a confrontation with the Soviet Union now, even though the ultimate fate of Cambodia, a client state, is at stake.

Nicaragua Troops, Rebels Clash; 6 Die

MANAGUA, Jan. 8 (UPI) —

Government troops and Sandinista guerrillas clashed again in the north of Nicaragua today in the capital guerrilla suspect fired on military jeeps in two districts, security spokesmen said today.

They said five guerrillas were killed in the north, while one civilian died in Managua.

Gas Deal Vetoed

In 1977, six U.S. gas distribution companies contracted with Pemex for the delivery by pipeline at the Texas border of as much as 2.2 billion cubic feet of a day of natural gas. But Washington vetoed the proposed sales price of \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet, angering Mexico and prompting the government to cancel plans to take the new pipeline as far as the U.S. border.

Instead, Mexican industry is being adapted to use natural gas instead of oil as its principal fuel.

"The gas that we had offered to the United States can no longer be sold for the simple reason that we'll be using it domestically," Mr. Lopez Portillo said. He added, however, that natural gas not needed by domestic industry could eventually be exported.

The government's seemingly conservative management of its oil and gas export policies, contrasts dramatically with its rocketing reserve figures and its frequent new finds. "Proved" oil reserves, just 6 billion barrels in November, 1976, were raised to 40 billion barrels last week. "Probable" reserves now stand at an additional 44.6 billion barrels and "potential" reserves at a total of 200 billion barrels.

Although 70 percent of production comes from the southeastern fields of Chiapas and Tabasco, the latest rise in "proved" reserves appears in Chiapas and offshore in the Gulf of Campeche. When the Chiapas region was announced two months ago, Pemex estimated that it contained 100 billion barrels of oil, although it later said that perhaps only 30 or 35 percent was recoverable with present techniques.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said that oil would give Mexico "financial self-determination," with the additional



Chinese advisers arrive in Thailand from Cambodia where they fled Vietnamese offensive.

As U.S. Negotiations Near

Austerity Plan Fails to Get Turkey Loans

By Andrew Borowicz

ANKARA (NYT) — For Necla

Erak, 1979 has brought bad news. She has had to cancel plans to visit friends abroad because of new austerity measures introduced by the government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

Along with increased restrictions on foreign travel, the government has also eliminated all luxury imports as negotiations for loans with a number of Western banks and the International Monetary Fund have bogged down.

Officials of the fund say that all of Turkey's measures, including the 30 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira last March, have been inadequate. They would like to see another devaluation, this time around 50 percent. But the government fears that such a move would be highly unpopular and could even topple the Ecevit Cabinet.

With Turkey's 43 million people facing another year of economic hardship, the government is hoping the United States will come to the rescue of its economy and help modernize its armed forces. It is attaching great significance to the visit of Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who is expected here Wednesday.

"The visit is crucial to us," said a high government official. "We have enormous problems, and we want to be treated as a good ally. We hope the American side is coming with specific proposals."

Turkish officials feel that the turmoil in neighboring Iran has made

Turkey's role as the southeastern anchor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization even more important.

Much of Turkey's sectarian violence over the last year is being attributed to the economic crisis. Martial law was declared Dec. 26 in 13 provinces after three days of fighting that erupted in the eastern city of Kahramanmaraş as a result of differences between Sunni and Shiite Moslems.

Although the schedule for Mr. Christopher's visit centers on Turkey's economic and military needs, other subjects to be discussed, according to officials here, will include Cyprus, where Turkey maintains an expeditionary force of about 25,000 soldiers. It was the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July, 1974, that led to a U.S. arms embargo.

Turkish military officers charge that the country's strength has been undermined by the embargo, which was lifted only last August.

"I hope," Mr. Ecevit said recently, "that the United States will be friendly and act in solidarity with us during this difficult period for Turkey."

Mr. Christopher's visit is intended to prepare for formal United States-Turkish negotiations on a new military treaty. Turkey is seeking an overall accord that would provide both military and commercial aid and also determine the future of U.S. military installations here, from which electronic surveillance of the neighboring Soviet Union is conducted.

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revenue to be channeled through a national employment fund aimed at creating millions of jobs and stimulating industrial expansion. But he again cautioned about the dangers of excessive production. "We will not increase oil output more than the planned growth of our economy permits," he said.

Rioting Worsens in Iran Against New Leadership

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dom for Iran's universities, shut since the academic year began. Soldiers around the Ferdowsi Square, bordering Tehran's carpet center, clubbed and beat demonstrators and passersby with rifles.

Oil Production Low

The day started dimly as newspapers reported that not enough workers had returned to run the oil refineries or restart crude production for domestic use. "Tehran is in for a big freeze," the Tehran Journal said.

Production still has not exceeded 260,000 barrels a day. Current domestic demand topped 1 million barrels, the papers said. Only two oil production units were in operation in the Maroum and Ahwaz oil fields, producing one-fourth of normal level of 5.9 million barrels a day. Iranian crude exports, hit by strikes since October, stopped completely Dec. 27.

Two trains carrying fuel oil and kerosene were expected to relieve temporarily the shortage in Tehran. The shah's leading hard-line general, Gholam Ali Oveisi, who was

Underlining Turkey's economic problems are the inflation statistics for 1978, which show that prices increased by an average of five percent a month. The new year has brought further increases: telephone and postal rates have been doubled and hotel prices have risen 25 percent.

At the end of 1978, unemployment that half of Turkey's national budget stood at two million, or 20 percent of the non-farm labor force. Foreign debt, both short- and long-term, passed the \$10-billion mark. Hard currency reserves are periodically depleted, and limiting foreign travel was one way the government hoped to bolster them. It increased the restrictions on the number of times Turkish nationals like Miss Erak may travel outside the country from once every two years to once every three.

Those who travel this year can purchase up to \$500 in foreign currency, paying a 50 percent tax on the exchange rate. All plane and ship tickets are also subject to a 50 percent tax.

Investment is reported running at the lowest rate in five years, and industry is operating at about 55 percent of capacity.

Despite these difficulties, Turkey's new five-year economic plan going into effect this year calls for an annual growth rate of eight percent. How this will be attained is not certain.

Considerable effort has been made to obtain funds from NATO and the Common Market. The appeal to NATO, of which Turkey is a member, was based on the fact it is consumed by the military. Turkey maintains 465,000 men under arms. Foreign ministers of the NATO member countries agreed at their annual ministerial meeting in Brussels last month to arrange help for Turkey, but so far no concrete offers have been made.

As a potential candidate for Common Market membership, Turkey has asked for a subsidy of \$8 billion over the next five years. However, the figure, according to market officials, is simply not realistic; at most, they say, a subsidy of \$1 billion could be arranged.

accused of transferring \$17.2 million to foreign bank accounts left the country although he is barred officially from foreign travel.

The former military commander of Tehran, Gen. Oveisi was among 178 high-ranking officers accused of siphoning off billions of dollars of Iran's oil revenues into personal bank accounts. He is in the United States, reports said.

Today's general strike was called by Ayatollah Khomeini, from his exile in France. The ayatollah has attacked the new government and has called for continued opposition to the monarchy.

But two prominent religious leaders, Ayatollah Shariat Madari and Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, yesterday appeared to withhold their condemnation of Mr. Bakhtiar's civil government.

Goods Piled at Customs

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (NYT) — More than \$2-billion worth of imported goods have piled up at Iran's borders, halted by a customs strike.

Most of the country's 700,000 civil servants have been striking or staging work slowdowns, and fuel shortages have helped shut most large factories, including plants of General Motors Corp. and the Du Pont Co.

The turmoil of recent weeks has brought much of Iran's economy to a halt. The politically inspired strike activity by government employees, including oil-industry and power-industry workers, has helped create near-paralysis in industry, banking and even in Tehran's bazaars. Sales of food continue, but at inflated prices. The government of Mr. Bakhtiar has not disclosed how it plans to deal with these problems, and the outlook is mixed.

According to a prominent Tehran accountant and business consultant, "Right now the economy is as paralyzed as it could get. Almost everything has stopped."

The stranded imports, whose \$2-billion value was estimated this weekend by well-placed foreign businessmen, are piled up at a score of customs checkpoints around the country, along with outgoing shipments of goods.

Sihanouk Describes Mission to Aid Pol Pot Regime

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Communist victory in Phnom Penh in 1975.

The man who for decades had been the leader of the Cambodians, and was loved and regarded as sacred by the common people, said he had been under house arrest since early in 1975 and deprived of communication, reading material or contacts with other people.

He told how his comfortable but depressing confinement had ended abruptly three days ago when Pol Pot sent for him in a black Mercedes and pleaded with him to speak out for the crumbling regime — one of the most draconian anywhere — to anyone who would listen.

"I am not a member of their team," he said. "They are courageous fighters for... I cannot say for freedom, but for national independence and territorial integrity."

Then he said he was aware of President Carter's charges that the Pol Pot regime had massively violated human rights, killing thousands of people. He said he was not able personally to verify any of the alleged killings but that he could say that religious freedom, the right to communicate and the right to free travel did not exist.

He said he would like to have the Pol Pot Communists grant "the basic rights of humanity, the right to choose to choose freely your wife and to be with your wife and children all the time, to have classical justice, with lawyers, to be judged publicly. There now are no tribunals, no lawyers, nobody to see what happens."

Then he added, "perhaps I do not have the right to condemn them. My life was comfortable. They have not executed me and they have not executed my wife. Perhaps they are no worse than we."

U.S. Calls on Vietnamese to Pull Out

(Continued from Page 1)

Peking and Moscow. According to reports that have reached the State Department, the fighting is continuing in the northwestern section of the country, near the border with Thailand.

Beyond the public statements, there were indications that the United States was counseling restraint in diplomatic exchanges with Peking and Moscow.

President Carter, who received the news from Indochina while on a deep-sea fishing trip near Guadeloupe in the French West Indies, had no comment except to tell reporters mistakenly that "the Viet Cong have taken Phnom Penh." The Viet Cong, as they were known in the West, were the Vietnamese Communist "liberation" forces in the previous Indochina war.

Despite Vietnam's claim that Phnom Penh has fallen to a force of Cambodian rebels, the State Department statement, conveyed by spokesman John Cannon, said "the Vietnamese incursion into Cambodia is a clear violation of the territorial integrity of a sovereign state. We believe the Vietnamese should remove their forces from Cambodia."

Restraint Is Urged

Mr. Cannon said "all countries both in the region and elsewhere should urge restraint on both parties to the conflict to work toward a withdrawal of the foreign forces and to avoid any expansion of the geographical area of the conflict."

The official said the United States supports a United Nations Security Council debate on the conflict, as called for by the Cambodian regime of Pol Pot last week. Vietnam has opposed such a debate, calling it interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

[Insurgents claiming total control

Reverend Jones in Guyana, who made his people die with him by taking poison.

At one point, he warned of further ambitions by the Vietnamese and Russians.

"After swallowing Kampuchea [Cambodia], the appetite of the Russians, the Warsaw Pact and the Vietnamese will grow," he said. "They will threaten Thailand, and after swallowing Thailand, they will swallow Singapore and Malaysia as this is in the interest of Vietnamese imperialism and colonialism. I cannot predict any swallowing of Indonesia and the Philippines as they are just island countries."

"But as far as the countries like Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand are concerned, I am sure they will swallow these countries. Not immediately, but sooner or later."

Speaking throughout in English, with occasional asides in French, Prince Sihanouk reviewed a life-

time of struggle for his country and said he was finished as a politician or government servant.

"I am disgusted with political life," he said. "I am not like the Lon Nolists (the old right-wing group) or the Pol Pot team. I do not want to be involved again in the government affairs of my country. But as a citizen, as a patriot, I can speak out again."

President Carter's condemnation of the Vietnamese invasion had made him change his mind about the United States and consider it a friend, he continued. When he referred to "American imperialism," he paused to bow toward American reporters and say "I apologize."

His eyes glistened during much of the five-hour meeting and toward the end he broke down and wept when he said he was prevented from sending messages of condolence to Peking on the death, in September, 1976, of Chinese Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Two of his grown daughters by a former marriage, their husbands and children had been sent to a rural cooperative several years ago, he said, and he still had no word whether they were alive or in the hands of the Vietnam-backed rebels.

Prince Sihanouk summed up his personal dilemma: "I cannot appreciate their kind of Communism. But as a prisoner I had to support them. If I wanted to save the life of my family I had to support them in all fields. If I had not supported all, maybe I would have been killed. I don't know."

Pol Pot, he said, had not asked him to appeal to the Chinese for fighting help, saying the Cambodians would go it alone. He said the Chinese are in radio contact with Pol Pot's forces.

Prince Sihanouk conferred with Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping after the press conference.

Cambodian Rebels Form a Government

(Continued from Page 1)

sent "a large military force" close to the Vietnamese border and indicated the move was linked to the Cambodian situation.

The reported fall of Cambodia would end one of the most radical social experiments this century, reports from Cambodian refugees

said it also was one of the bloodiest.

Communist forces who captured Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, after a five-year war with the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, forced most of the capital's 2 million residents into rural farming communities in a bid to build a self-sufficient agricultural economy. One million or more Cambodians were reported executed in the drive.

In Moscow, Tass said that the Cambodian government had pursued "a barbarous policy of genocide against the Kampuchean people," and the "liberation" of Phnom Penh would cause "profound satisfaction and joy to millions of people" in the world.

Guinea Changes Name

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 8 (AP) — Guinea's Ambassador to the United Nations Sekou Yansane has notified other UN members that his country has officially changed its name to the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

Rebel leader Heng Samrin, in a communique issued yesterday in Bangkok, said Cambodians had lived in terror and under a regime that killed or tortured more than a million people. He said Cambodia would now move toward "peace, freedom, nonalignment and socialism."

Earlier rebel statements pledged to restore democratic rights and reinstate traditional practices, including the Buddhist religious and close family life.

Heng Samrin, a former division commander and political commissar, reportedly turned against Pol Pot early last year.

Peking Reports Fall

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Chinese news agency today reported the fall of Phnom Penh.

In a dispatch from Peking, the agency said the capture of Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese aggressor troops has fully revealed before the people of the world the heinous features of the Vietnamese authorities who are bent on making aggression against their neighboring countries and lording it over Southeast Asia.

"It bears ample testimony to the fact that Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea (Cambodia) constitutes an important part of the deployment of the Soviet global strategy."

France States Position

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP) — France said today it would support efforts to insure the existence of a really democratic and sovereign Cambodia and would support efforts to reach a solution in conformity with international law and the UN Charter, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

It recalled that for the last year, France had been warning of the grave dangers stemming from a renewal of conflicts in Southeast Asia, and deplored the failure of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to settle their differences peacefully.

France maintained the position that a solution should be based on the independence and territorial integrity of the Phnom Penh regime imposed on the Cambodian people. France would defend that position at the UN Security Council, the statement said.

Britain to Consult

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Britain said today it would consult its European Economic Community partners, particularly France, on events in Cambodia. The Foreign Office expressed concern over "the recent sequence of events in Cambodia" and said Britain expected discussions on the matter in the Security Council shortly.

Full Soviet Support Seen For Offensive by Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

troops had driven United States and its proteges, Lon Nol, out of Cambodia in defeat.

Soviet reports from Cambodia for years afterward ignored the brutality that followed the takeover, possibly in an attempt to keep Pol Pot from developing closer ties with Peking.

Peking-Moscow Rivalry

But by the end of last year, with antagonism between Peking and Moscow at a peak, the Soviet press began portraying the "new" Cambodia as a land of barbarity and cruelty.

Meanwhile, Vietnam became embroiled in either a border dispute with China. Although it too owed its victory over the United States and the Saigon government in 1975 to Soviet and Chinese help, Hanoi came down firmly on the Soviet side of the Chinese-Soviet struggle last Nov. 3 with its friendship treaty with Moscow.

The Vietnamese party leader, Le Duan, and Premier Pham Van Dong negotiated the treaty after several days of talks in Moscow, which Soviet officials later described as "frank," a term usually signaling disagreement.

Western diplomats here were told later by the Russians that the situation in Cambodia at the time was among the subjects discussed. But the disagreement was probably not on strategy but over means — a request a step-up in Soviet military aid that the Kremlin did not think necessary.

The Vietnamese announced the formation of the Cambodian Na-

tional Front a month after the treaty was concluded.

And the offensive in Cambodia got under way just as the United States normalized its relations with Peking, a step some analysts here believe encouraged the Vietnamese and their Soviet backers to move faster against China's main ally in Southeast Asia.

"It's a way for the Soviets to get back at the Chinese in their backyard," a Western diplomat said, "after their anger last summer when [China's party chairman] Hua Kuo-feng attacked the Soviets in their backyard during his visit to Romania."

Recent Soviet press commentaries have repeatedly attacked the Chinese "menace" to Vietnam, both on the Chinese border and through the tension with Cambodia. But there were signs that the Russians may have been taken by surprise at the speed of the Vietnamese-supported offensive.

Only S. S. Kuznetsov, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia reported that Phnom Penh was encircled and "could hardly last a week cut off from the outside world."

Yesterday the evening national television news carried only a brief report of the fall of Phnom Penh, without commentary.

Later Tass published what it said was the political program of the new Cambodian Communist regime. The program says "self-government committees" were being set up in the liberated zone, and provides that they will be allowed to go back to their native villages, according to Tass.

NINA RICCI
Before the presentation of the Spring Collection
SALES
of Winter Collection Models
Wednesday January 10
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Data Indicate U.S. Ignored Study Of A-Tests, Cancer Rate in Utah

By Bill Curry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — Federal health officials had evidence as early as 1965 that an unusually high number of leukemia deaths were occurring among Utah residents exposed to radioactive fallout from U.S. atomic bomb tests, according to documents obtained by The Washington Post.

The U.S. Public Health Service apparently ignored the findings of one of its own investigators and withheld his study, which cited the leukemia victims' "extended residence" in the fallout area.

The long-forgotten and unpublished study, dated Sept. 14, 1965, was requested and obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

Officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare — now caught in a major controversy over whether A-bomb tests caused leukemia and cancer — were described as "horrified" to learn from the Post request that such an unpublished study existed.

As a result, HEW Secretary Jo-

seph Califano has ordered a search of federal health files for any other studies on adverse health in Utah and their disclosure to the public.

More than 80 aboveground nuclear weapons tests were conducted at the Nevada Proving Grounds from 1951 until the atomic testing went underground in 1962. About 20 to 25 percent of the fallout from the tests sent radioactive fallout into areas of Utah populated by thousands of residents, who repeatedly were assured that the fallout posed no health hazard.

Thyroid Cancer Study

Indeed, another uncompleted federal study exists. It shows, according to the man who conducted it, a continual increase in thyroid cancer among Utah residents during the period of 1948 through 1969.

Both thyroid cancer and certain forms of leukemia can be caused by radiation but may take years to occur after exposure to radioactive material.

Nuclear officials always have maintained that the atmospheric tests were conducted safely.

The 1965 study in the Public Health Service said "few sophisticated or detailed" fallout measurements were made in populated areas until 1955 — well after some of the "dirtiest" nuclear test blasts.

The study, conducted by Edward Weiss, found that from 1950 to 1964 there were 28 leukemia deaths in the southwestern Utah counties of Washington and Iron.

Mr. Weiss, who at the time was deputy chief of the population studies program for the Division of Radiological Health of the Public Health Service, calculated that among the 20,000 persons living there, 19 cases of leukemia would have been normal.

More significantly, though, he found that in 1959 and 1960, seven people in the two counties were diagnosed as having acute leukemia — five of them children and teenagers, who are most vulnerable to some radioactive elements.

Mr. Weiss said there was no evidence to link these seven cases to fallout exposure "beyond the fact of extended residence in the area," and he urged continued study.

Mr. Weiss, now retired, acknowledged last week that his study was inconclusive, although it raised, apparently for the first time, the question of excessive leukemia deaths in the fallout zone.

Atomic Energy Commission officials criticized the paper internally, citing the relatively few cases Mr. Weiss had from which to draw conclusions. The only subsequent leukemia studies in the fallout zone were done by other agencies in two towns in Iron County.

Those studies made no connection to radiation because health investigators were not looking at the possibility of radiation having caused an outbreak of leukemia in the towns of Parowan and Panguitch, in Iron County, according to Dr. Clark Heath Jr., a Center for Disease Control official who studied the leukemia clusters.

Dr. Heath had reviewed Mr. Weiss' paper in 1966 and also called attention to the childhood leukemia of 1959-60 cited by Mr. Weiss.

Mr. Weiss became involved in two thyroid studies in the fallout areas. One found an increase in thyroid cancer through 1962 but was also inconclusive in its findings. Nevertheless, it was published in 1967.

The second thyroid study found no increases in thyroid abnormalities among a selected group of schoolchildren who lived in the fallout area. Despite severe limitations of that study, which were acknowledged at the time, it was also published and repeatedly has been relied upon by nuclear-testing officials as evidence of the safety of the A-bomb tests.

With the conclusion of the thyroid studies in 1971, the Environmental Protection Agency, which had assumed responsibility for radiation monitoring, "lost interest" and health studies stopped, according to Dan Hoffman, who was with the EPA at the time and had gathered additional data to validate Mr. Weiss' earlier thyroid study.

Other documents obtained by The Post under the Freedom of Information Act reveal that Utah officials detected unusual occurrences of birth defects in the fallout areas.



Old Vietnamese, bound for France, gives a victory sign as she and 15 other refugees leave freighter Tung An outside Manila yesterday. Refugees have been anchored there since Dec. 27.

E. Europe, Indochina Surges Strain Budgets

U.S. Owes \$7 Million to Refugee Units

By Christopher Dickey and Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — An unexpected surge in the numbers of refugees from Indochina and Eastern Europe, combined with sometimes erratic U.S. government policies toward them, has pushed many of the voluntary agencies responsible for their resettlement in the United States to the brink of financial disaster.

According to spokesmen for these agencies and to sources in the State Department, the government has failed to pay about \$7 million promised for the care and maintenance of the refugees in Europe and their resettlement in the United States.

Gaynor Jacobson, of HIAS, the largest of the agencies concerned primarily with European refugees, said last week that, if a solution is not found soon, as many as 10,000 persons, mostly Soviet Jews, could be stranded in temporary quarters in Austria and Italy with no means of going to the United States.

At the same time, however, John McCarthy, executive director for Migration and Refugee Services of U.S. Catholic Conference, has written to President Carter to assure him that the conference is able to accept and resettle 7,000 Indochinese refugees immediately.

Can Handle 84,000

At a press conference last week, he said that his organization could handle as many as 84,000 Indochinese resettlement cases a year, if necessary, to relieve the plight of people, such as the 5,000 refugees stranded on ships near Hong Kong and Manila and the 150,000 in meager temporary camps scattered around non-Communist Southeast Asian countries.

Mr. McCarthy appealed to the president to immediately assure the governments of the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand and Malaysia that the United States is capable of, and willing to, resettle those refugees.

Mr. McCarthy said that the government funding for the resettlement of the Indochinese has been adequate — although the \$350 million that it supplies to the voluntary agencies has to be considerably augmented by the agencies' own resources, and that the smaller resettlement organizations may suffer as a result.

No National Policy

The contrast in the allocation of resources and the ability to cope with the two refugee groups results from unforeseen events, government miscalculations, and the differing needs of the two groups, and a national policy toward refugees that has yet to be defined clearly by legislation, according to sources familiar with the situation.

According to a November memo from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the current flow of Indochinese refugees began more than a year ago, when the number reaching non-Communist Asian countries jumped from 500 to 1,500 a month.

Eight months ago, the rate had increased to 5,000, and by October it was exceeding 12,000 a month. The situation eventually became a crisis as Malaysia and other countries refused to accept refugees, and the United States began to look for ways to get them back out to sea on leaky boats.

The State Department received a supplementary appropriation to help fund the resettlement of about 50,000 Indochinese refugees; they are expected in the country by May 1. By contrast, the increase in the number of Eastern European refugees was sudden during the last few months of last year.

December Surge

Before August, according to Mr. Jacobson, there were about 1,700 to 1,800 a month, the vast majority of them Soviet Jews. Then the surge began, and in December, 4,200 refugees were allowed out of the Soviet Union.

Of these, about 55 percent are destined for the United States, Mr. Jacobson said.

HIAS had started running out of government money for resettlement as early as May because of the declining value of the dollar abroad and inflation in the United States. Other voluntary agencies, such as the Tolstoy Foundation and the International Rescue Committee, began feeling the same crunch.

"We looked at the situation back in June," a State Department offi-

cial said last week, "but it did not seem as compelling as the Indochinese problem and was not acted on by the administration."

When the flow of European refugees increased suddenly, the State Department told the voluntary agencies to keep supplying their services. Congress would be asked for more money and they would be reimbursed, according to several sources.

State Department sources said last week that they would use some of the money in their Refugee Emergency Fund to try to help the voluntary agencies, but there are only \$3 million left in it. Earlier this year, \$5 million was withdrawn for the Indochinese resettlement.

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16 Leave Ship Off Manila

New Hebrides Would Take 2,318 Vietnamese on Boat

MANILA, Jan. 8 (AP) — The New Hebrides, a South Pacific island group, has offered to resettle all of the 2,318 Vietnamese refugees aboard the cargo ship — the Tung An — stranded in Manila Bay, the Philippine Foreign Ministry said today.

French and New Zealand representatives, meanwhile, took 16 of the refugees for resettlement in their countries, and Israel offered to accept 100, the ministry said.

The refugees have been denied permission to land in the Philippines since the Hong Kong-based freighter Tung An steamed into the bay on Dec. 27. The ship had been turned away from Brunei two days before Christmas.

The ministry said that the blanket offer for resettlement from the New Hebrides, administered jointly by France and Britain, was made by Paramount Chief Molly Stevens of the New Hebrides Nagriamel Territory and relayed to the Philippines by the Roman Catholic lay organization Fatima International, based in Brisbane, Australia.

The ministry said that the French had taken a couple of hundred Vietnamese to the islands in 1947, and that the settlers had done a good job of developing the island's coconut industry.

Miss Stevens, the ministry added, would like the Vietnamese to settle on Maewo, a 25 square-kilometer island where the soil is fertile and fishing grounds are bountiful.

The ministry said the Israeli gov-

ernment had decided to provide homes to 100 refugees that other countries have refused to accept.

Israel also appealed to other countries to take their share in the absorption of the Vietnamese refugees.

Of the 16 taken by France and New Zealand, 10 are from two families with relatives resettled in France. The rest, members of the family of a Vietnamese chicken farmer, are to join relatives in New Zealand.

Hong Kong Stance

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong government today called for a rapid and substantial increase in the rate of the permanent resettlement overseas of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong.

"Hong Kong cannot become a dumping ground," said John Slimming, director of government information services, who added that more than 5,000 Vietnamese "boat people" are waiting for new homes overseas, and that more were arriving in Hong Kong.

"As long as Hong Kong is being forced to take people, then the rate of resettling them permanently abroad must be done at a much quicker rate than is being done at the moment," he said in a television interview.

"Until we can get some sort of response from the international community and they realize that we cannot just go on taking people, we are not going to get at the bottom of this problem," he added.

He reaffirmed Hong Kong's first-port-of-call principle, which the government said was intended to aid people who had been found stranded at sea in small boats or who had reached Hong Kong directly in small boats.

While sympathizing with the nearly 3,000

Cambodia: Global Fission?

There is a certain irony in the fact that the Global Weather Experiment, in which 147 nations will take part, was announced just before the fall of Phnom Penh was claimed by Cambodian insurgents. For the weather study is typical of the needs of men on this earth; the Cambodian situation is all too typical of the way men respond to such needs.

Consider: the government of Pol Pot, the agrarian-minded, tyrannical Communist who has headed the Cambodian state, is part of a group of governments that occupy what is, in effect, a topographical unit in Southeast Asia. But the parts of Indochina, including Cambodia's Khmers, have been fighting one another for a long time. As French colonies they did have a common desire to oust the white man, but once that was accomplished they fought one another as well as the Americans who joined with South Vietnam. Nor is this local contest the only one involved in the Cambodian war, albeit the actual fighting is between Pol Pot's troops and those of Vietnam, plus Cambodian insurgents. China supports Pol Pot; the Soviet Union, Vietnam. And even here there are some curious divisive details. Pol Pot seems to be in the mode of the "Gang of Four," which Peking has been slipping away from since Mao's death. China is moving toward industrialism; Pol Pot's greatest crime seems to have been his brutal movement of people from the cities to the country, which caused many deaths.

So China may be of two minds about the

Pol Pot government, however strongly it resents the Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia. Certainly this is true of the United States, which condemns both Cambodian breaches of human rights and the Vietnamese attacks. Washington also does not want war between China and the Soviet Union, nor any thrusts that may endanger Washington's balancing act between the two.

The Russians seem to be most comfortable of the states directly concerned with this part of Southeast Asia — that is, if Pol Pot's defeat has been as bad as his enemies claim. In any case, there is likely to be continuing guerrilla fighting in this part of the world, and that could mean an expensive association for a country which has been waging a number of proxy wars.

Thus the Cambodian struggle has posed neighbor against neighbor, and brought distant powers under strain. And this in spite of fairly close ethnic and cultural associations and, presumably, higher needs for all concerned. Certainly ideology is badly split, as well as religious ties in Buddhist Asia. And the whole debacle indicates the uncertainty of the course of the states who have joined the meteorological event to guard mankind against his weather. Given what has happened in Cambodia, that effort might be severely shaken by applying a controversial name to a typhoon. Lenin, for example? Or Jimmy Carter?

Managing the Iran Crisis

The crisis in Iran has moved from a stage in which the shah maneuvered to keep a direct grip on power into a stage in which his leading rivals are maneuvering to pick up the power he has let fall. In formal terms, the monarchy still stands. The shah obviously hopes that by removing himself from the capital and then, soon, from the country, this system will survive. But given the broad resistance not only to his rule but to his person and to the monarchy itself, it is hard to see how even a shadow of his former standing could be retained.

Shahpour Bakhtiar, a long-time political foe of the shah, is now trying to put together a government and program that will be supported, or at least not violently opposed, by the principal groups contending for power in Iran. The outlook is less than overwhelming. The National Front, grouping important civilian opponents of the shah, is poorly represented in the new cabinet. The religious right is not in it at all and its leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, calls the Bakhtiar effort "illegal." A respected retired general, Feriyouddin Jam, is in the Cabinet, but whether he can bring along the armed forces, whose attitude is crucial, is uncertain.

The United States aches to have the Bakhtiar government take hold, so that violence and unrest will recede, oil will again flow and the strategic dust raised in the region will begin to settle. Yet there is a real question and a lively policy debate over how this can best be achieved. Broadly, the choices are to inter-

vene politically to steady and strengthen the more conservative and "reliable" components of the new order, or to stand by with an eye to making what adjustments may be necessary and possible down the road.

It is frustrating for a great power to take the more passive approach. The very idea of it offends those who believe that, especially in unsettled global circumstances, U.S. power needs to be used assertively. Particularly in respect to Iran, the tendency to regard the local scene as still being open to profitable U.S. manipulation dies hard.

We think, nonetheless, it would be reckless to indulge excessively the itch to shape the post-shah transition. More is involved here than the conceit that, at this advanced stage of somebody else's turbulent and impenetrable revolution, the United States can fine-tune the end game. There is a failure to accept that, in a nationalistic context, where the role of the United States is itself a leading issue, even the most skillful political intervention risks putting a made-in-Washington burden on elements that Washington might like to see succeed.

In truth, this is not Jimmy Carter's crisis. A half-dozen other presidents cemented the position with whose crumbling he must cope. He has fulfilled one requirement by showing that the United States does not abandon old friends casually. The further test is to accept the limitations on U.S. diplomacy, to avoid egregious errors and to deal as best he can with the new situation as it comes into view.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Vietnamese Refugees

The Philippines has taken a small but positive step to relieve the human misery of the 2,300 Vietnamese refugees brought into Manila Bay by the Hong Kong freighter *Tung An*. It allowed the Manila representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Warner Blatter, to interview the refugees for possible evacuation to third countries.

This contrasts sharply with the attitude the Hong Kong government has taken towards the 2,700 Vietnamese waiting at its doorsteps and pleading for mercy for the last eight days.

The Philippine authorities, like their Hong Kong counterparts, had refused the refugees even temporary accommodation. But they found it sensible to let the UN representative process the refugees while Manila awaited response to its appeal to 20 major nations for help in resettling the refugees.

If it is the government's view that leaving these people at sea is the best politics to prod other nations to do their share in helping the refugees, it should allow immediately the UN representative to get on with interviewing and processing the refugees while the government makes direct approaches to diplomatic

missions here, as the Philippine authorities have done, to find resettlement for the refugees.

— From the Hong Kong Standard.

East Bloc Retrenchment?

A marked trend toward retrenchment has emerged from discussion of growth targets in most Comecon [Communist bloc economic grouping] countries for 1979.

Even without a harsh winter the problems of paying for energy, producing high-quality goods for export, servicing the growing foreign debt and keeping faith with promises of higher living standards at the same time are proving an increasing strain. Throughout the bloc, investment targets are being cut, the emphasis is being placed on completing existing projects rather than starting new ones, and a drive is under way to squeeze higher productivity out of men and machines.

Romania has added to the list a refusal to increase its military budget as demanded by the recent Warsaw Pact summit. If economic difficulties were to spill over, as they may, into political and social unrest, it might well be an example looked upon with increasing interest by several other members of the bloc as well.

— From the Financial Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 9, 1904

LONDON — Now that the original manuscript of the first book of "Paradise Lost" is to be for sale at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's, an account of a recent visit to the well-known old curiosity shop "The Caxton Head" in High Holborn may be in order. There by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, valued at 50 guineas; a pastel by Whistler, valued at 10 guineas; numerous Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; the sundial of Charles Dickens; and also a 14th century crucifix on wood in the style of Fra Angelico.

Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1929

ROME — The establishment of a dictatorship in Yugoslavia has caused no surprise in Italy where official public opinion has long been convinced that by no other means was it possible to keep together three unblendable nationalities. The candid admission in King Alexander's proclamation that parliamentarism constitutes a disintegrating factor in national life is greeted as confirmation of Benito Mussolini's wisdom in replacing an unworkable institution by one-man power. The Croats, though temporarily quiet, are expected to soon resume their efforts for autonomy.



President at Ease

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Everybody laughed when it was announced that Jimmy Carter would be meeting with the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany in Guadalupe on Jan. 5 and 6. But the president's little Caribbean holiday turns out to be no joke.

For world politics now centers around the crisis in Iran. And the resolution of that crisis depends in no small part on the projection of U.S. power.

U.S. power is critical to the Iranian crisis for two reasons. One is the shah, and the other is the Iranian army.

In the past six months the shah has seen his once-vaunted authority crumble. Something like 90 percent of the country has turned against him in violent demonstrations and protests. His closest political associates have either fled or been taken into custody. He has even been brought to realize that he himself has to leave — at least temporarily — if order is to be restored.

Undoubtedly the shah himself deserves most of the blame for his downfall. He drove his country toward development at a dizzy pace, and with an emphasis on prestige items that looked good abroad but brought only slight benefits at home. He surrounded himself with sycophants, and entrusted power to corrupt and brutal men.

Still, for the past three months at least, the shah has been looking to the United States for cues. Some Americans, notably Zbigniew Brzezinski of the National Security Council — have urged him to be decisive and resolute, and meant it. But others, especially in the State Department and the embassy in Tehran, have urged compromise and concessions.

In response to these mixed signals, the shah has concentrated on putting together a coalition government dominated by civilians, especially those in the opposition. Unfortunately most of the component political groups in Iran are too far apart, and too disorganized, to get together. A coalition government, accordingly, is at best a cosmetic.

But those who urge the shah to apply the cosmetic are not blameless. He has a right to expect some kind of support from them. For them now to complain of his indecision — as they have been doing — can only depress his morale and intensify his hesitancy.

—Letters—

Giving Credit

Joanne Omang's report on Michael Hart's "The 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History" (HT, Dec. 23-24) was fascinating for several reasons. One of them, for me, was Mr. Hart's crediting Galileo Galilei with the invention of the telescope, as has been done many times before. However, in "The Sidelong Messenger" (ca. 1610) Galileo himself wrote: "About 10 months ago a report reached my ears that a Dutchman had constructed a telescope [and led me] to consider the means by which I might compass the invention of a similar instrument."

Some people are convinced that the prototype of the telescope was invented by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutchman indeed; but since he was born in 1632, it seems hardly likely that he could have been in Galileo's thoughts in 1610. Who was the Dutchman whom the great Italian credited with the invention which now seems irrevocably associated with his own name? This dependent knoweth not, but would like to know.

DAVID GROZIER.

Munich.

With the shah not functioning, the army is the only organization in Iran capable of bringing order to the country. But the military commanders are used to taking directions from the shah. Not only have they not been getting orders, but while the shah has been treading the opposition for a coalition government, they have been subjected to tremendous strain.

For most of last summer, while disorders flared all across the country, the military commanders were held in check. They virtually forced the shah to declare martial law in September and to set up a military government in November. But even then they were obliged to do nothing while demonstrations raged and protesters taunted the troops, and attempted to foment mutiny.

In the past few weeks, there have been abundant signs that the army might be unraveling. A particularly important signal was the movement of the commander of the ground forces — Gen. Gholam Ali Oveisi — to get out of the country.

One thing that might stave off the erosion of the Iranian military is U.S. support. Most of the Iranian military officers have been trained in the United States. Many of them are used to working with U.S. officials. Indeed they are dependent upon U.S. support for many operations — for example, servicing helicopters.

'You Just Can't Recall'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Will Gen. Alexander M. Haig be marching through the snows of New Hampshire a year from now? His abrupt announcement that he will resign in June as commander of NATO forces in Europe certainly strengthens the impression that he has his eye on the White House.

The talk of a Haig candidacy began last month, when the Boston Globe disclosed that he had met 40 prominent Massachusetts Republicans here on Dec. 14. He sharply criticized his commander-in-chief, President Carter, deploring among other things the idea of recognizing Communist China. Several of those present said they thought he was clearly running for president.

If Haig does seek the Republican nomination, he will have going for him the widespread belief that he really acted as president in Richard Nixon's final days. That was the picture drawn in Theodore H. White's "Breach of Faith," and it is no doubt true that Haig held things together at the end as Nixon's personality and power disintegrated.

But for a year before the end Haig fought to keep that weird, unstable president in office. He stewarded the special prosecutor, he deceived Congress. He plotted with Nixon to thwart the enemy. All that is on the record, and would be replayed if the general went into politics.

A striking picture of Haig working with Nixon to frustrate the Watergate investigators appears on a White House tape of June 4, 1973. Nixon is listening to earlier tapes, including the deadly one of his March 21 meeting with John Dean. He tells Haig that he will have H.R. Haldeman "handle it" by giving his recollection of the meeting: "Bob will say, 'I was there; the president said.'"

"That's exactly right," Haig says on the tape. "You just can't recall. It was in a meeting." Haig played a key part in the White House campaign against Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, culminating in the Saturday Night Massacre. He told Deputy Attorney General William French Smith to fire Cox in the memorable

John Dornberg From Munich:

Among underprivileged groups at the periphery of society's affluent mainstream, [the 1 million foreign children] are by far the most underprivileged and marginal.

MUNICH — Whatever thoughts International Children's Year may evoke, in West Germany they ought to be especially poignant, due to what is called around here a "societal time bomb."

The more optimistic experts maintain that it is merely "ticking." Those inclined towards gloomier prognoses contend that, for all practical purposes, it is already exploding.

At issue are the country's 1 million foreign children whose numbers increase by an estimated 130,000 every year.

These are the offspring of West Germany's 1.8 million *Gastarbeiter* who, despite a persistent unemployment rate hovering around the 1 million mark, continue to represent about 9 percent of the total labor force.

The vast majority of the children were either born or came as infants. Some 435,000 are of school age. Another 250,000 are teenagers looking for jobs or apprentice training.

Because of the peculiar citizenship laws, the attitudes of their own parents, and the fact that West Germany does not regard itself as a "country of immigration," they are foreigners, subject to alien registration laws and even potential deportation from the country where they were raised and born.

But neither can they go "home" to countries and cultures they do not really know and whose languages they barely speak.

Among underprivileged groups at the periphery of society's affluent mainstream, they are by far the most underprivileged and marginal.

Isolated in a cultural, linguistic, social and intellectual no-man's land, they are surrounded, almost foglike, by a language they do not really understand and are given inadequate opportunities to learn.

'Lost Generation'

"They are a lost generation," a Turk, teaching in Frankfurt, describes them. "No one takes them seriously, no one really cares about them. Here they are becoming rebellious and attempt to compensate for their fears and inferiority complexes with mounting aggressiveness. But if they go 'home,' they find themselves just as isolated. They aren't Germans in West Germany, but neither would they be Turks in Turkey. They are growing up as semi-literate in two languages."

By 1980, a senior Cologne police official has estimated, some 600,000 such foreign teenagers will be concentrated in West Germany's urban centers — "Harlems in the making" which, by then, will be dangerously explosive.

Marginally educated, raised in slum-like conditions, alienated

from both the homelands of their parents as well as the environment in which they have been raised and live, minimally employable because of their lack of skills and qualifications, they will all be, he warns, potential juvenile delinquents and criminals.

"The handwriting is already on the wall," according to two Munich sociologists, Peter Albrecht and Christian Pfeiffer.

In a recently published study of the problem they reveal that although the crime rate among foreign workers' subteen children is lower than among West Germans in the same age group, it is more than double the comparable West German figure among *Gastarbeiter* children aged 14 to 18.

In theory, and by law, the foreign youngsters are entitled and required to have the same education as West German children. In practice, however, it rarely works out that way.

Of the 435,000 of school age, barely half are believed to be enrolled. The remainder, as far as can be estimated, are simply truant. The younger ones spend their time on the streets. The older girls, whose educations are considered of secondary importance by parents from patriarchally oriented societies, are probably missing little brothers and sisters and keeping house so their mothers, too, can work.

Tight Market

Pfeiffer and Albrecht have calculated that only one third of the foreign children will ever acquire a basic-school leaving certificate at 15, the age when the majority of West German youngsters start apprentice training.

Some 45,000 reach that age each year, but 80 percent of them will probably never be accepted for apprenticeships in what for young West Germans, as well, is a tightening market — moreover, those who arrived in the country, to be with their parents, after January 1, 1977, will not be legally entitled to sign on as apprentices, regardless of their qualifications or available places.

Nor will they be given labor permits, though a change in those regulations is now being considered.

"There is a societal time bomb in the nation's cellar," the weekly *Die Zeit* said recently. "All the experts know it. They disagree only whether it is still ticking or actually detonated some time ago."

The problem may have a familiar ring to Americans, and indeed, sociologists on occasion refer to the *Gastarbeiter* as West Germany's "blacks" and "Puerto Ricans." But the comparison is somewhat misleading, for whatever their social status, blacks and Puerto Ricans in the United States at least enjoy U.S. citizenship. Moreover, the vast majority of foreigners who come to the United States do so primarily as immigrants. Their children born there are automatically U.S. citizens.

West Germany's 1.8 million *Gastarbeiter* and their 2 million dependents, including the children born in the country, are destined to remain foreigners forever. To exacerbate the problem, especially for the youngsters, they regard themselves as such.

No matter how long they have been in West Germany — and some have been here 15 years — the majority claim that some day, perhaps next year, perhaps in five or 10, they will go back home. They are not inclined to integrate, even if West German society would give them the opportunity to do so.

They were recruited in the 1960s when the burgeoning economy needed cheap manpower. What no one foresaw, apparently, was that women and children would follow in the wake of the men. Though hiring and recruiting stopped a number of years ago, the foreign labor is still needed. But now West Germany is starting to pay the price — in terms of slums, ghettos and the juvenile time bomb.

Recently, President Walter Scheel issued an appeal to the nation to come up with solutions of integration as part of a special West German contribution to International Children's Year.

One wonders whether, perhaps, he did not speak out too late.

News Analysis

John Paul II Determined To Assert His Leadership

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Outwardly, John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope in 455 years, has revolutionized the papacy in the three months since his election.

He has become the most highly visible pope in modern history, leaving the remoteness of the Vatican every few days and charming the crowds from children to old people and from nuns to soccer players.

His impact on the Roman Catholic hierarchy, on theological doctrine and on the global political and religious problems facing the church is more difficult to define.

He has gone out of his way to placate the traditionalists in the church by taking conservative positions on such issues as celibacy for priests, abortion, the unbending nature of marriage and the need for priests and nuns to wear the clerical habit at all times.

In his first address, on the day of his election Oct. 16, he demonstrated his theological conservatism by twice invoking the Virgin Mary. Liberal Catholic theologians have lately sought to de-emphasize Mary's significance, in deference to Protestant beliefs.

He received the defiant traditionalist French prelate, Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, and there are hints — not officially confirmed — that the two may have reached agreement on a reconciliation under which the church would lift its suspension of the rebel, imposed two years ago, in exchange for his promise of moderation.

Pre-empting Opposition

Some Vatican specialists believe that the pope has adopted a strategy of pre-empting opposition from the conservative forces by gaining greater leeway later with social and political issues on which he does not share their view.

Yet the pope also went out of his way to receive one of the leaders of "progressive dissent" — Msgr. Sergio Mendez Arceo, Archbishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico.

The pope will soon find himself in the middle of a confrontation between conservatives and progressives in Puebla, Mexico, when he attends a conference of Latin American bishops there from Jan. 27 to Feb. 12. Conservative prelates of the region want to revise a progressive policy statement adopted last month calling on the church to side with the poor and the persecuted against dictatorial regimes.

If Pope John Paul II was less determined to assert his personal leadership, he could have stayed out of that confrontation by declining to go to such a meeting so early in his pontificate. That was the course that his predecessor, John Paul I, chose.

On the vital issue of the Vatican's relations with the Communist governments of Eastern Europe, the pope has made no major move. Being Polish and coming to the Holy See straight from a post as second-ranking figure in the beleaguered Polish church, his gestures are being watched carefully for the impact it might have in

Eastern Europe. His utterances make it clear that he regards the Polish church, with its strong nationalist tradition, its militancy and discipline, as a model to be followed elsewhere.

Charisma Course

The pope's decision to move around and seek the limelight, stems, according to Vatican specialists, from his conviction that a bit of charismatic leadership can restore to Catholicism some of the youthfulness and joyfulness that the church has lost under previous papacies.

He plays to different crowds with the skills of the former actor that he is. He has kissed babies and has accepted skis as a gift during a visit to a community sports club. He has received the national soccer team of Spain. He took the unprecedented step of answering reporters' questions.

When he gave an audience to several thousand of Rome's 18,000 nuns, they mobbed him in an emotional scene of cheering, shoving and pressing forward to touch him. When calm returned he told them: "I thought that sisters were serious. Instead they make a lot of noise and are so energetic they seem to want to destroy the pope or, at least, his cassock."

Almost every Sunday he has left the Vatican to visit churches and Catholic gathering places in Rome. Some of his predecessors made one such trip a year, some never. The sorties have caused monumental traffic jams that lasted for hours and spread from his route to virtually the entire city.

'Studio Audience'

The Italians, and especially the Romans, are delighted with the public performance of the pope. As the first non-Italian in centuries, he was keen on conquering the hearts of the Catholics of Rome who are his on-the-spot constituency — "the studio audience," as a Vatican prelate termed them jokingly.

John Paul has been tough-minded in his handling of the Curia, the Vatican administration. The cardinals who direct the Curia are appointed for periods of five years but their term ends automatically with the advent of a pope.

John Paul I declared immediately after his election that he wanted all the members to serve out their terms. Not so John Paul II. He waited several weeks before he confirmed Cardinal Jean Villot, secretary of state and second-ranking prelate of the church, in his post, and even then he did so only for "an initial period." The same restrictive phrase is reported to have been included in letters to the other cardinals of the Curia, but, unlike the one to Cardinal Villot, those have not been made public.

Officials here have drawn the conclusion that the pope is determined to exert strong personal leadership on all the major issues facing the church and that, eventually, he will surround himself with new and mostly younger men to carry out his policies.

California Sect Dismisses 4 of Its Leading Officials

By Bert Mann

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 — Four chief officials have been excommunicated from Herbert Armstrong's Worldwide Church of God amid growing signs that the 86-year-old absentee patriarch's \$80-million organization may be crumbling.

The excommunications of Wayne Cole, David Antion, Robert Kuhn and Ben Chapman were announced Saturday at the church's Pasadena headquarters. Last week Mr. Armstrong's 45-year-old organization was placed in temporary state receivership because of allegations that millions of dollars in church assets have been siphoned off.

In court last week the church was accused of shredding documents, maintaining a Swiss bank account and holding gold bullion.

In church parlance, the four excommunicated men have been "disfellowshipped," which means that other church members are under penalty of excommunication if they have anything to do with them.

Until Friday, Mr. Cole had been head of the church's world ministry and its longest serving minister. Mr. Antion, Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Chapman have held top posts in the Armstrong organization, including the 96,000-member church, Ambassador College and Ambassador International Cultural Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Antion is a brother-in-law of Garner Ted Armstrong, the banished son of the patriarch, and Mr. Chapman is married to the widow of Garner Ted's older brother Richard, who died in the 1950s.

Extra Security Personnel

Just after the excommunications were announced by Roderick Meredith, Mr. Cole's successor, the California Department of Justice assigned 20 additional security personnel to protect church records, after church security forces tried to enter the administration building to change the locks.

The excommunications and related events have generated widespread confusion within the church. A leading minister said some followers are considering joining Garner Ted, who formed his radio Church of God Interna-

Los Angeles Times



Earrings by Dennis Higgins.

Music

Viva Maria: The Roles of Callas

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Jan. 8 (IHT) — It is obviously impossible, even with a generous 85 minutes, to do justice to the life, times and art of Maria Callas in a television documentary. The life alone invited serious attention. So does the art, although hardly for the same audience.

As for her times, at least operationally, this is how Frances Zeffirelli put it as narrator of "Callas," a production of BBC-TV and New York's WNET aired last night on BBC-2: "She literally changed the face of opera, and miraculously brought back the two elements that make opera: music and tragedy."

He was right — or maybe it was John Ardoin, music critic of the Dallas Morning News and author of one of the best of many books on Callas, who was responsible for a fluent and literate script. The influence of Callas, who died in 1977 at age 53, survives in what is now a standard or almost-standard repertoire of formerly discarded bel canto operas by Cherubini, Rossini, Spontini, Donizetti, Bellini and Verdi, recalled to life by her art and dedication, and by a dramatic way of singing that lives on in the work of those who have come after her, most notably Janet Baker, Joan Sutherland, Marilyn Horne, Renata Scotti and Montserrat Caballe.

The documentary, in attempting to cover both the life — from childhood in New York to adolescence in Greece and an international career, from Giovanni Battista Meneghini to Onassis to lonely death in Paris — and the art — a repertoire of 40-odd incredibly disparate roles — inevitably spreads itself thin on both. But it is certainly correct in the implicit assumption that the one cannot be understood without the other. Zeffirelli — or Ardoin — shrewdly relates the art of Maria Callas to that of Giuditta Pasta (1798-1865), who created some of the roles that Callas resurrected, and of Maria Malibran (1808-1836), whose glorious, if brief, career was dedicated to the same or similar roles. Like Callas, both Pasta and Malibran were mezzo-sopranos who ventured upward not only because that's where the money and the fame lay, but also because the soprano roles were those that offered the greater scope for their pronounced dramatic talent and predilection.

The memory of Malibran's sister, Pauline Viardot-Garcia (1821-1910), might also have been invoked. She used to tell her pupils: "Don't do as I did. I used to sing everything, and I spoiled my voice." Then she would add: "Well, it was great while it lasted!" Callas might well have said the same.

Indeed, when one remembers what she sang in her mid-20s — "La Gioconda," "Tiefland," "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Walkure" (as Bruennhilde), "La Forza del Destino," "Aida," "Norma," "I Puritani" and "Parsifal," one is astonished that her voice survived — however fitfully — as long as it did.

The explanation is that she was always more singing actress than vocalist. And she could obviously be the actress offstage as well as on. Early in the show, we see her being interviewed by Lord Harewood in London in 1968, speaking an unaccented English reminiscent of Eliza Doolittle at tea with Henry Higgins' mother. That was Maria Callas in control of herself and the situation. Toward the end, we see her at the time of her divorce from Meneghini responding to a horde of reporters and photographers in

A concert of electronic music and musique concrete by the French composer Jean-Claude Eloy, realized over the last two years in the electronic studio of NKKH, the Japanese radio network, will be given Jan. 11 at the Salle Wagram in Paris.

The cycle of concerts at the Ranelagh Theatre in Paris marking the 20th anniversary of the "Livre d'Or" program on the France Culture radio network, continues Jan. 11 with baritone Mathias Vogel and pianist Christian Ivaldi performing Schubert's "Die Winterreise" song cycle. On Jan. 18, Elise Ross and pianist Peter Epstein give songs by Schoenberg, Borodin and Richard Strauss; on Jan. 25 Jean-Francois Heisser performs three Schubert piano recitals, and on Feb. 8, soprano Signe von Osten, with pianist Heinz-Martin Lonquich, gives a recital that includes works by Charles Ives, Hanns Eisler, Andre Boucoure-chiev, Luciano Berio, John Cage, Haydn, Verdi and Webern.

U.S. Town Loses Its Free Ride

GUNTERVILLE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP) — Elizabeth Bonner, who wanted to outfit this town's policemen with Cadillacs but settled on Buicks instead, has decided that 32 free cars are enough.

During the last nine years, the 84-year-old woman has spent more than \$200,000 buying cars for the department. Her generosity began after she returned from Texas to her native Gunterville and asked an officer for directions. Mrs. Bonner said he treated her so kindly she wanted to do something in return.

Mrs. Bonner said she had to settle for Buicks because there was no Cadillac dealer in town.

the undulylike and uninhibited vernacular she absorbed as a child at P.S. 189 in Washington Heights.

The documentary offers a comprehensive selection of arias, including rare film clips from performances of "Tosca," "Norma" and "Il Trovatore." And there are knowledgeable comments and tributes from Sir Rudolf Bing, Gian-Carlo Menotti, conductors Carlo

Maria Giulini and Nicola Rescigno, and singers Tito Gobbi, Renata Tabaldi, Renata Scotti and Montserrat Caballe.

As true, as always, is Bing: "The most difficult artist I had to deal with in my time — because she was so intelligent. She knew exactly what she wanted, and why." Most moving is Caballe: "Thank you, Maria."

On the Arts Agenda

Verdi's "Macbeth" will be given by the Lyons Opera in the Auditorium Maurice Ravel Jan. 10 in a new staging by Gaston Benham, with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. Maurizio Arena will conduct a cast that has Mario Zucchi in the title role, Josephine Barstow as Lady Macbeth, Frangiskos Voutsinos as Banquo, Alberto Cupido as Macduff and Georges Gautier as Malcolm. Other performances are scheduled for Jan. 13, 16, 19 and 21.

A special concert to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire will be given Jan. 14 in the historic Salle du Conservatoire (2 bis Rue du Conservatoire, Paris), with Isaac Stern as violin soloist with the Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim. The program comprises Cherubini's "Abencerrages" overture, Chausson's "Poeme" and Beethoven's Third Symphony.

The revival of interest in the operas of the German composer Franz Schreker (1878-1934), which has seen several productions in German-language theaters over the last year on the occasion of the centennial of his birth, will be continued Jan. 17 with a new production of his "Die Gezeichneten" at the Frankfurt Opera, where it had its world premiere, 1918. Michael Gielen will conduct, the staging will be by Hans Neuenfels and the sets and costumes will be by Dirk von Bodisco. The cast will be headed by June Card, Werner Goetz, Heinz Hagenau, Barry Mora and Guenter Reich.

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Fashion

Jewelry: Art That's Wearable

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT) — Artwear is just that — art that you can wear. It is also the name of a Manhattan gallery that is the spearhead of some of the best sculptor-jewelers around.

The gallery was opened in September, 1977, by Robert Lee Morris, 30, a German-born sculptor. His work previously had been sold at Arts to Wear, a similar gallery that opened in 1972.

"That's when the whole trend started," Morris said. "When they closed in early 1977, I decided to open my own gallery, because, quite simply, I had nowhere to go."

But unlike Arts to Wear, which emphasized big names such as Arp, Man Ray, Picasso or Max Ernst, Artwear concentrates on young and still relatively unknown artists. Although the gallery lets in fresh air by having frequent exhibitions with new artists, the core of its roster is a few names: Cara Croninger, Dennis Higgins, Patricia Von Musulin, Ted Muehling and American fashion star Mary McFadden, whose jewelry is at least as interesting as her dresses.

Portable Art

The idea that jewelry should be portable art instead of just decorative or obvious investment is a new and interesting direction. It requires taste, a sense of adventure, and a little money. At Artwear, some of the best items are priced



Robert Lee Morris and mask.

between \$200 and \$2,000 and the designs are stronger than the nature of the material used. Although the gallery had a recent 24-karat gold exhibition, most of its jewelry is made of plastic, silver or burnt copper.

Yet Artwear customers are often eclectic and well-heeled, such as Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli, who recently bought a number of outer-space silver masks that he considers "wonderful toys." Shirley MacLaine, Lyn Revson and Diana Ross are also frequent customers.

The physical layout of Artwear is a show all by itself. Usually, jewelry is set in glass cases, on little stands, or on velvet pillows, and the general effect is anything but thrilling. Not so at Artwear, which is filled with life-size plaster-cast torsos of both black and white, with ragged, unfinished edges, that serve as jewelry displays. Morris, who designed and decorated the shop, said the torsos have become hot items too and sell at \$150 apiece. "And that," he said, "is what's paying the rent."

While a lot of the jewelry is avant-garde (such as the six-inch sterling-silver nails designed by Morris), a great many of the pieces are handsome, yet more conventional. Ted Muehling, 25, is the youngest member of the Artwear stable but is clearly the most popular right now. Just two years out of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, Muehling won a Coty American Fashion Critics Award in 1977. His best-known pieces are hair ornaments, many of which are long, spindly, vermilion hair picks that move slowly, like a Calder mobile.

Least Commercial

Morris said Cara Croninger, who works with plastic, is the least commercial. "She is a real pioneer," Morris said, "especially in this country, where plastic rings cheap. Yet she uses it as an art and her pieces have the feel of a sculptor, the eye of a painter. Her day has yet to come and I'll stick to her, whether she sells or not."

Dennis Higgins, who has his own

gallery in Nantucket, is also sold at Bergdorf Goodman. His softly rounded pieces, mostly earrings and belts, are made of gold as well as bleached steel, which Higgins considers just as beautiful and which brings the price down from \$500 to \$50. Higgins is concerned about obtaining a perfect form-molded fit. That's why his earrings are elliptical and have the same effect from the side as from the front.

Patricia Von Musulin, with a master's degree in sculpture from the City University of New York, is Artwear's most professional artist. She spent three years as a product designer at Tiffany's, working on special projects for, among others, IBM and Rolls-Royce. But lately, she has become involved in fashion, often designs for fashion designers and sells at Martha's, Cartier and Bloomingdale's. Her most interesting jewelry on display lately consisted of a necklace made of gold waves sewn onto a black dress.

Mary McFadden's jewelry, strongly inspired by African art, is among the most arresting. One of her best-sellers is a round chest piece, with crenelated edges and hanging from a silk cord.

Behind it all, Morris, who claims that "fashion cannot survive without wit," is the soul of the gallery, as well as one of its most avant-garde jewelers.

He is influenced both by primitive civilizations and outer space. The result is violent, with dagger-shaped and twisted bracelets and belts made of machine-gun bullets. His armbands extend from wrist to elbows and his armor-like headpieces look as if they should be worn by some futuristic amazon.

If It's Liquor,

It's Well Aged

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP) — Chinese scientists are analyzing liquid from 2,300-year-old bronze wine vessels to see if it is liquor. China's official news agency reported. Meanwhile, some of the greenish liquid is on display in bottles at an exhibition at Peking's Palace Museum of Archaeological Finds.

About five kilograms of liquid were poured out of one tightly sealed bronze wine vessel soon after it was excavated. When the lid was opened, it had a strong aroma of liquor, the agency reported. It said the liquid resembles present-day bamboo leaf liquor.

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(Continued on Page 8)

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Brazil Selling More Than Coffee

By Edwin McDowell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Once again last week, Brazil raised the tax on textiles bound for the United States; by year's end, the imports will total a rousing 37.2 percent. Such moves, inevitably painful to the industries affected, have a kind of silver lining, though.

They are responses to U.S. anger over Brazilian trade policies, a kind of negative recognition that Brazil's exports matter, and not simply on the agricultural side.

Although coffee exports still play a major role for the nation, a vast array of sophisticated industrial products has overtaken it as the nation's export leader. Its jet planes are sold in Togo, its machine tools in Britain, its tractors in Turkey, its home appliances in Nigeria.

Agricultural products, which accounted for 65.5 percent of exports in 1970, were down to 48.7 percent in 1977. During the first nine months of last year, industrial products accounted for more than half the value of total exports.

Brazil's diversification is the result of a deliberate policy decision by the nation's military rulers not to depend on a few crops or beholden to a few large trading partners, principally the United States. At the same time, their export drive has been spurred by the need to earn enough foreign exchange to pay an oil-import bill that has been running about \$4 billion the past several years, and to pay an \$8-billion annual charge servicing Brazil's \$40 billion of public and private debt, the highest in the developing world.

Protectionist Policies

Among the tools the government has chosen to carry out its heavily protectionist policies are: tax incentives to encourage industries to increase output for exports, stringent limitations on the movement of capital outside Brazil, restrictions on foreign concerns pro-

France, Japan, Italy Lead Stock-Market Performers

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — Investors who invested in the French, Japanese and Italian stock markets turned out to have picked last year's top markets in the world, according to Capital International, a Geneva-based investment management company. The distinction of being the worst performers in the world went to Spain, Norway and the United States, but only Spain's index actually declined.

Overall, major stock markets performed remarkably better in 1978 than in the year earlier. Capital International's world index rose 12.7 percent to 122.3 in 1978, compared with a 2.5-percent drop in 1977.

All indexes are adjusted to reflect foreign exchange fluctuations relative to the dollar and are based on Jan. 1, 1970, equalling 100. The index of the French stock market showed the sharpest gain, rising 63.1 percent to 96.7. Parcor was the French favorite, jumping 574.6 percent, followed by Thomson-CSF, gaining 184.5 percent and Air Products with 179.3 percent. The worst French performers were Usiner, down 26.3 percent and Saur, off 24.3 percent.

The Japanese market was the second best performer as its index rose 50.1 percent to 234.1. The shares of Fujita Tourist and Matsushita Communication were Tokyo's sharpest gainers, rising 238.7 percent and 146.9 percent, respectively. At the other end, Daiwa House and Mitsubishi Oil showed the sharpest declines, with drops of 29 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively.

The Italian stock exchange ranked third, with its index rising 41.2 percent. Italy's best was SMC, rising 458.3 percent. Next best, Alivar, rose 246.4 percent and Italtel gained 236.1 percent. With a slump of 90 percent, Montefibre was Italy's bottom performer.

The worst performing market was Spain with its index actually dropping 16.2 percent to 58.8. Galerías Preciados led the losers, declining 58.7 percent, followed by Altos

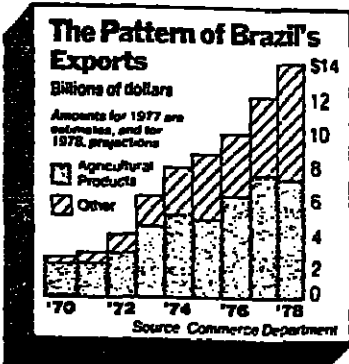
Prices in U.K. Increase 0.75% During Month

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — Britain's provisional wholesale price index for December rose 0.75 percent following a 0.3-percent increase in November. The Department of Industry said today.

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased 0.5 percent, compared with a 1.1-percent rise in November.

On a year-to-year basis, the wholesale price index was up 8.2 percent in December compared with a 7.8-percent annual rise a month earlier. The index for materials and fuel was up 5 percent over the 12-month period compared with a 3.7-percent rise in November.

The price index stood at 158.3 (1975 equals 100), not seasonally adjusted, compared with 157.1 in November, 156.6 in October and 146.3 a year earlier.



ducting goods inside the country and quotas and substantial taxes on foreign imports. The government is also strongly encouraging the surge in the sales of services and technology — especially in the construction and engineering fields — by Brazilian concerns outside its borders that is bringing more tax-able funds back to the country.

Brazil is the fifth largest and sixth most populous nation in the world, its 1977 gross national product of \$167 billion eighth among Western nations. It is the world's second largest exporter of food and could well overtake the United States in that department by early next century.

And in the past decade, Brazilians have taken their talent for construction and engineering — manifested in such projects as a 3,000-mile highway linking the Amazon and the Andes, the 12.6-million-kilowatt Itaipu Dam now under way, and the modern capital, Brasilia — abroad.

A Brazilian company, for example, recently won a \$1.2-billion contract to build 310 miles of railroad tracks in Iraq. The same company built a 375-mile highway across the Sahara desert in Mauritania, completing the three-year contract 112 days ahead of schedule. Brazilians have built hydroelectric plants and roads in Bolivia, two universities and a railroad system in Algeria, a

port and a rainwater drainage system in Paraguay.

In many cases Brazilian construction companies take their own experienced (and relatively cheap) work forces abroad with them; some 8,000 Brazilians are scheduled to go to Iraq to build the railroad tracks. In many cases, also, Brazilian companies have outbid Americans, West Germans and Japanese for the contracts. The Brazilian consortium that won a \$1.2-billion contract to increase the capacity of Venezuela's largest hydroelectric project from 2 million-kilowatts to 9 million outbid three U.S. companies and one European concern.

Braspetro, a foreign exploration and production subsidiary of Petrobras, the state-owned Brazilian oil company, has found a large oil deposit in Iraq, is producing oil in Colombia, is operating in Algeria in partnership with that country's state oil company — and came up dry in Madagascar and the Philippines.

Brazil is now one of the world's leading shipbuilding nations, with 38 shipyards and an annual production of some 1.1 million gross tons. Brazilian shipbuilders, who were hardly a factor in world production until several years ago, exported 17 bulk carriers and fishing vessels last year at a cost of \$154 million, up from \$40 million in 1977. A shipyard in the southern state of Santa Catarina won a \$40-million contract to supply 20 shrimp boats to the Mexican government.

Last April more than 100 Brazilian electrical home appliances and models went on sale in Nigeria, West Africa's most important market. The products, being sold under the Tania brand and advertised as "made for the tropics," will soon find their way into stores elsewhere in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In order to stimulate domestic industries and hold down the amount of money spent on imports, the government adopted a "law of similarities" barring importation of any products that domestic manufacturers could provide at a similar price and under similar delivery conditions.

Moreover, Brazil has simply shut its doors to some products. At one time this was the biggest market for U.S. commercial aircraft exports, but the government has all but excluded such imports. It also served the computer market for five national firms that purchased their original technology from French, Japanese and West German companies, denying permission for International Business Machines to move into Brazil and forcing Data General to close its office in Sao Paulo.

Some economists contend that Brazil's "economic miracle" has been achieved at the expense of the lowest paid workers. But a recent preliminary report by the World Bank produced figures showing that Brazil's economic expansion has uplifted the entire economy, with the top rising faster than the bottom but with a marked rise in the average salary of migratory farm workers. In short, efforts to increase the economic pie rather than more equitably share a smaller pie appear to have been successful.

6.3% Growth From '77

SAO PAULO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Brazilian government estimated the economy grew by 6.3 percent last year, faster than the 4.9-percent drop and Boeing headed the gainers with a 153-percent jump.

Breaking the market down by sectors, steel was the best performer in 1978 as its index rose 36.6 percent. Second-best was airlines, with a 29.1-percent gain and the radio, TV and appliances sector came in third, posting a 26.6-percent gain.

The poorest performing sectors were led by energy equipment and services, which index dropped 3.8 percent. Merchandising was the second-worst, with its index off 3.3 percent.

The stock market of Singapore was the fourth best performer, with its index rising 41 percent, followed by West Germany, whose index rose 21.1 percent. Singapore's best share was Cycle and Carriage, rising 96.9 percent and its worst was North Borneo Timbers, down 37.4 percent. Pegulan-Werke Stamm was the top performer on the German market, with a 95.9-percent jump, while Hapag-Lloyd led the losers with a 13.9-percent drop.

Belgium was listed as sixth and Switzerland as seventh best performer, with their indices gaining 19.2 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively. In Belgium, the favorite was Wagons-Lits, up 53.5 percent, and Zany, which gained 51.3 percent, was Switzerland's favorite.

The index of Sweden and Australia gained 18 percent and 16 percent, respectively, moving them to eighth and ninth place. The best performing shares of Sweden were those of Astra, scoring a 75.8-percent gain. Australia's best was stocks and holdings with a 82.5-percent rise.

The index of the fourth worst performer, Denmark, showed a 3.4-percent rise and the index of Britain, the fifth worst performer, gained 8.6 percent. KGL Porcelainsfabrik, dropping 34.4 percent, was Denmark's weakest share and Hoover Ltd. was Britain's biggest loser.

Sixth worst performer was the stock market of Austria, whose index rose 11.6 percent, and seventh worst was the Netherlands with a rise of 12.7 percent. Austria's bottom performer was Semperit, dropping 27 percent. The Dutch poorest performer was Naarden, tumbling 52.4 percent.

Overpayment Recovered

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — An accidental \$7.8-million overpayment of dividends to American Home Products Corp. shareholders by Manufacturers Hanover Trust about six months ago has been about 98.5 percent recovered, a bank official said. He said the approximately \$117,000 still out is expected to be recovered.

First: Do Not Call Them 'Red'**A Chinese Business Primer**

By Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — The phone rang — it rings incessantly now — at the Commerce Department's China desk. Nai-ruean Chen, a specialist there, reached for it warily. On the other end, the voice of a Philadelphia merchant boomed: "I'm calling to find out how to do business with Red China." But that was two years ago.

Mr. Chen cringed. "If you want to do business with China," he replied, patiently giving the trader lesson one in Sino-American relations. "Don't call them Red."

Unfortunately, for all the commotion over brave new ties to the world's most populous nation, there is no up-to-date primer on how to talk business with the Chinese. The Commerce Department did publish a 47-page report called "Doing Business With China." But that was two years ago.

What follows is a simple outline on how to get yourself into China and get successfully based on interviews with U.S. government officials, commercial trading agents, China observers and businessmen who have made it through at least the preliminaries. Two points stand out: First, China is a tough market and requires a combination of patience and perseverance to crack; and second, Americans still have much to learn about it.

Step 1: Should you even try? China probably has a list somewhere of priority items it is shopping for, though no such list ever has been published. Some China watchers used to think they knew what was on the list — items such as steel mills, oil rigs, heavy machinery — and unless your product was large and hard, they would say you are wasting your time trying to sell to the Chinese.

But that was before the People's Republic signed with Coca-Cola and showed the world the Chinese could have fun, too. "Since then, I've been wary of saying what they wouldn't be interested in," said Richard Batsavage, a State Department spokesman. "I wouldn't discourage anyone."

For most firms, a nation of so many people so anxious to trade is an irresistible attraction. The Commerce Department has been flooded with calls, coming in now at the rate of about 100 a day, from companies eager to sell China everything from cosmetics to trucks. The National Council for U.S.-China Trade, a private Washington organization, reports a similar onslaught of inquiries.

"You can't put these people off," said Norman Gotsinger, a council official. "They have a taste of something and they're determined to see it through."

Also, you don't have to be big to get into China. Though the large deals have been capturing the headlines, many smaller companies have received a sizable chunk of China business, too.

Step 2: Making contact. The trick to doing business with China is getting invited — to Peking if you are an exporter and to the Canton Trade Fair (held every April and October) if you are an importer.

Step 3: The wait. It probably will take a while for the Chinese to answer your letter. You might get the feeling the letter got lost in the mail. While you wait, keep the following in mind: The rest of the world is trying to get through, too; the Chinese

do not have sophisticated business machines or teams of secretaries for processing letters; China is a bureaucracy; and it is all as new to them as it is to you.

A question that often comes up is whether you should use a middleman. There are a number of representatives, located both in the United States and abroad, who claim the ability to speed the process up. Often they do help — in deciding who to write to, making follow-up contacts, giving advice and smoothing communications with the Chinese.

Stress Friendship

Step 4: The invitation. If it comes, the invitation will be to visit China for the purpose first of making a presentation about your company and products. Be prepared for the brain picking of your life. The Chinese like to start out a business relationship with as much information as they can get.

When in China, your first and most important objective should be to establish a personal rapport with the government officials you meet. In their business relationships, the Chinese value familiarity and trust above all else. So stress friendship at every opportunity.

Other pointers:

• Do not expect to ask as many questions as they do. The discussions are likely to be one-sided. You do the talking; they do the listening.

• Bring all the technical material (drawings, charts, pictures) you can. Also make sure awkward references to Communist China or to company interests in Taiwan have been edited out.

• Never underestimate your competition. The Japanese and Europeans are not anxious to see Americans in China. And do not think because you have a big name in the States, you can wow the Chinese with your reputation. You have to prove you have what they want. You must earn a reputation with them.

• The Chinese play a game of patience. It takes a long time for them to get around to discussing dollars and cents. And when they do, they expect to get bottom dollar.

Step 5: The contract. China used to sign only one kind of contract, stipulating a fixed fee and cash-only payment. The Chinese were also strict about subsequent performance, unwilling to tolerate delays and cost overruns.

But the Chinese are more flexible now and increasingly sophisticated in their contract settlements, particularly when multimillion-dollar deals are involved. In some recent cases, they have agreed to contract on a cost-plus basis, to accept stock in a joint venture and to pay in products rather than in cash. Such revolutionary departures are still unique to the super deal, but provide an encouraging sign, nonetheless.

The sum of it all is that U.S. trade with China, while increasingly familiar, remains a tricky and trying experience and the picture is changing rapidly. With a formal trade agreement with China and the United States still to come, along with the establishment of more direct banking and shipping relationships and the drafting of a commercial code and patent law within China, the process of doing business with China can only get easier.

Peking Plans Trade and Hotel Complex

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (NYT) — The Chinese government plans to build a vast international trade and hotel center some 40 to 50 stories high in the center of Peking with Japanese and, possibly, U.S. assistance, according to Japanese sources here today. Bankers here said that the cost of the project will be about \$800 million, a sum that U.S. as well as Japanese banks may foot a large part of the bill.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, has formed a consortium to do the work. It includes the Mitsui and Mitsubishi groups, Nippon Steel and four major construction firms — Takenaka Komuten, Shimizu Construction, Taisei Corp. and Ohbayashi-Gumi.

In other developments, according to wire dispatches, five Japanese companies received plant orders totaling 138 billion yen (about \$701.8 million) from China. It was announced today. A spokesman for Toyo Engineering said the company received orders for four ethylene plants, a nitric acid plant and a nitrophosphate plant valued at a total of 102 billion yen.

[Nippon Light Metal announced, meanwhile, that it has signed a contract with China to build an aluminum smelting plant valued at about 30 billion yen. Nippon will team up with the Chinese firms of Tish and Co. and Tokyo Bureau, in the deal, which calls for construction of an 80,000-ton-a-year aluminum plant in Kueiyang in southern China.]

Trading company sources said that the center will include a 1,500-room hotel, exhibition and office space totaling altogether from 3.9 million to 5.4 million square feet. A site has been reserved near Peking railway station.

[A consortium of three Japanese companies announced they have signed a 6.5 billion yen contract with China for an acrylic acid ester plant.]

Swiss Renew DM Credit

ZURICH, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's three largest banks have renewed credits totaling 750 million Deutsche marks for West Germany's central bank for two years, and another 200-million-DM credit will be renewed in March, the Swiss National Bank confirmed today. The big three Swiss banks — Swiss Bank Corp., Credit Suisse and Union Bank of Switzerland — renewed the Bundesbank credits on Jan. 3 when they were due to expire.

Dutch Output Off 2.5%

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — The Dutch seasonally adjusted industrial production index fell 2.5 percent in November to a provisional 119, base 1970, but was up 2.6 percent from a year earlier, central statistics office figures show.

NYSE Prices Lower In Active Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Last week's four-day rally provided traders with an opportunity to take profits and prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined today in active trading.

Analysts said investors were also worried about continuing interest in Iran and about rising interest rates and inflation. The market had advanced last week despite those negatives.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.59 points to 828.14 and declines led advances 887 to 578. Volume dropped to 21.4 million shares from Friday's 28.89 million. Dealers said the Federal Reserve entered the government securities market to drain reserves through three-day reverse repurchase agreements, with funds at 9 15/16 percent.

Columbia Pictures Industries slipped 1 1/2 to 22 1/2. Its directors declined to recommend to shareholders General Cinema's proposal to buy 20 percent of Columbia's shares from Friday's 28.89 mid point. General Cinema decided not to make the bid. General Cinema gained 20 to 37 1/2.

American Investment lost 1 1/2 to 9 1/2. The Justice Department will sue on antitrust grounds to prevent Household Finance from acquiring American Investment. HFC was unchanged at 17 1/2.

Fairchild Industries has agreed to buy a 20.8-percent interest in Bunker Ramo Corp., maker of electronic components, from Martin Marietta Corp. at \$23.50 a share or about \$27 million. Fairchild said it had agreed not to increase its ownership of Bunker Ramo again for three years or to dispose of its interest in Bunker Ramo without Bunker Ramo's consent.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer said the company is entering a "potentially explosive earnings growth" period in the next five years from its hotel-casino operations. The announcement was made at MGM's week-end annual meeting where shareholders approved the previously announced two-for-one stock split, payable Jan. 31, record Jan. 5.

United Technologies announced over the weekend that it had named seven of its directors to the board of the Carrier Corp., despite renewed federal antitrust action and the opposition of Carrier's management. Further, United Technologies said it planned to issue new convertible preferred stock as a second step in its \$1-billion takeover of Carrier, the nation's leading maker of air-conditioning equipment.

A government official in Trinidad and Tobago has announced that preparations are being made for a public inquiry into Texaco operations on these islands. An eight-member investigation commission was organized following union charges that Texaco was deliberately running down its operations to boost its claim for a tax cut of between 5 and 10 percent. Texaco sources said the company faces a decline in its refining operation as well as a drop in crude oil production.

Rhinechem Laboratories said its board approved a plan to merge Miles Laboratories into Rhinechem, which currently owns more than 98 percent of Miles's outstanding common. Rhinechem is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bayer AG of West Germany.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 0.21 point to 157.45 and the average price per share one cent.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn higher and oats and

soybeans substantially higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 1 to 3 cents; corn up 1 1/2 to 2; oats up 2 1/2 to 3 and soybeans up 4 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents.

Large scale bull-spreading in soybeans by a major exporter, strength in cash markets, and transportation difficulties forced futures prices higher in corn and soybeans for most of the day.

Wheat and corn benefited from weekend news of export business

U.S. Nearer Parity Goal On Oil Cost

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — U.S. energy policy-makers say planned plus ongoing regulatory steps will combine with inflation to boost the domestic oil price to 91 percent of the expected world market price in October 1981, with the proportion continuing to increase thereafter. U.S. prices average about \$10.69 a barrel, about 83 percent of the current price of about \$14.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger sees the anticipated actions as a step toward eventually pricing oil at its replacement cost, a key goal of the Carter administration. He also is said to believe that these actions will help reassure European and Japanese leaders that the administration is serious about honoring its commitment to raise domestic prices to world levels.

Further, the secretary views the narrowing of the difference between domestic and world prices as "conducive to lessening the resistance to deregulation" of the price of oil. That's because deregulation then would produce a smaller jump in prices.

President Carter has authority to modify or abolish current controls in May but so far has not made a final decision. A debate is said to be raging in the White House between those who believe inflationary considerations make most important, and those arguing that increased oil supplies induced by higher prices should be foremost.

The industry estimates that U.S. production, which has been hovering around 8.7 million barrels daily, could be increased by as much as two million barrels a day if prices were decontrolled completely. But White House sources say immediate decontrol is unlikely.

The energy department has proposed raising immediately to world levels the price for "newly discovered" oil. As more new oil is discovered, this would exert growing upward pressure on prices. Another proposed regulation would decontrol the price of smaller wells that otherwise might be abandoned as unprofitable.

A third possible regulatory change may permit companies to recover prices even greater than those prevailing in the world market for exceptionally sophisticated kinds of oil production and for oil shale operations. Energy planners want to encourage the development of these sources, although they currently do not account for much production.

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Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	Kimberly-Clark	1977
Year Revenue	1,900	1,700
Profits	148.00	130.70
Per share	6.34	5.60

Renault and AMC Set To Sign Sales Accord

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A sales and licensing agreement between France's government-owned Renault automobile company and American Motors Corp. will be signed Wednesday, industry sources said today.

AMC will take over U.S. sales of Renault's compact R-5, known to Americans as "Le Car," in the United States and Canada, and later will manufacture the larger Renault R-18 at its Kenosha, Wis., plant, the sources said, while Renault will sell AMC's popular Jeep line in Europe and Africa.

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Please send all inquiries accompanied by necessary financial information to the attention of Mr. Stephen Knepper, Chairman of the Board, UNIVERSAL SECURITY INSTRUMENTS INC., 10324 S. Doldridge Rd., Owings Mills, Maryland 21117, U.S.A. TELEK 87475.

For a personal meeting, please contact Mr. Stuart Rose, V.P. International Marketing, at Claridge's Hotel, London, from January 21 to 26; or at the Cologne Houseware and Hardware Fairs where this product will be shown for the first time in Europe.

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NYSE Closing Prices January 8

Main High Low Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
Low High Stock					High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s					High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s				
Close Prev					Close Prev					Close Prev				
High Low Quot. Close					High Low Quot. Close					High Low Quot. Close				
(Continued From Page 6)														
48 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
49 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
50 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
51 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
52 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
53 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
54 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
55 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
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58 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
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62 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
63 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
64 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
65 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
66 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
67 1/2	58													

AMEX Closing Prices January 8

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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

London Metals Market

	Today		Previous	
	Bid Asked		Bid Asked	
per wire bars.				
12 months	792.00	792.50	781.00	782.00
6 months	804.00	804.50	793.00	793.50
3 months	775.00	773.50	762.50	764.00
1 month	758.00	762.00	760.00	761.00
spot	6,994.00	7,000.00	6,970.00	6,990.00
12 months	6,975.00	7,000.00	6,950.00	6,970.00
6 months	6,965.00	7,000.00	6,950.00	6,970.00
3 months	6,950.00	7,000.00	6,950.00	6,970.00
1 month	6,930.00	6,920.00	6,920.00	6,920.00
spot	3,480.00	3,490.00	3,450.00	3,450.00
12 months	3,570.00	3,590.00	3,560.00	3,560.00
6 months	3,540.00	3,575.00	3,570.00	3,560.00
3 months	3,530.00	3,550.00	3,540.00	3,540.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)					
January 8, 1979					
	High	Low	Close	Previous	
	(Bid-Asked)			(Close)	
AR	105.10	102.90	103.95	104.00	105.20 105.30

Interest Fri. 9.303. off 94 from	Jan	6.74	6.74	6.74
				So

pts per lb.	84.93	85.35	68.89	-0.21
70.00	70.90	70.37	70.65	-0.21
10.18	72.40	71.90	71.96	-0.24
67.55	67.55	67.25	67.15	-0.15
64.95	64.95	64.95	64.97	-0.15
58.87	58.87	62.65	62.65	-0.05

st. sales: 1230; votes Fri 52%

interest Fri 38.24 up 49 from

pts per lb.	70.53	70.60	70.65	+1.25
85.70	70.50	70.80	71.00	+1.25
70.00	70.40	70.25	71.25	+1.15
67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

total open interest: Fri

pts per lb.	70.53	70.60	70.65	+1.25
85.70	70.50	70.80	71.00	+1.25
70.00	70.40	70.25	71.25	+1.15
67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

total open interest: Fri

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70.00	70.40	70.25	71.25	+1.15
67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

total open interest: Fri

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67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

total open interest: Fri

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67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

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85.70	70.50	70.80	71.00	+1.25
70.00	70.40	70.25	71.25	+1.15
67.00	67.55	70.00	70.00	+1.00

total open interest: Fri

80	75.60	74.80	75.50	+1.05	Jon	24.65	24.85
20	76.65	75.90	76.60	+0.90	Mar	24.75	24.99
20	77.40	77.20	77.75	+0.85	Max	24.75	24.99

	78.40	78.00	78.50	+0.80	Jul	24.70	24.70
\$30	79.30	79.30	79.25	+0.75	Aug	24.70	24.85
\$45	80.60	79.65	80.00	+0.60	Sep	24.23	24.25
					Oct	23.50	23.65
					Dec	23.50	23.60
					Jan		
					Mar	23.30	23.30

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

International

	Yest	Prev	1978	Low	High	As
Amsterdam	90.50	90.20	89.80	89.40	90.60	Co
Brussels	110.63	110.10	110.70	109.60	111.20	Fy
Frankfurt	158.91	158.91	164.66	161.16	166.16	Fy
London 30	684.40	679.90	635.50	637.40	687.40	Co
London 500	264.75	264.30	265.03	265.45	266.15	Co
Nation	70.34	70.02	82.52	80.65	82.75	Co
Paris	172.75	171.97	172.15	170.38	173.15	Co
Utrecht	582.77	581.67	566.79	561.19	581.19	Co
Tokyo (n)	428.69	428.34	429.34	424.04	430.14	Co
Tokyo (a)	428.69	428.34	429.34	424.04	430.14	Co
Zurich	318.20	317.00	342.20	337.50	347.50	Co
(n) New		(a) old				

Currency

By reading across this table of the bank foreign exchange rates, one can see the currencies in the national currencies of the centers. These rates do not take into ac-

	S	£	DM	FF	l.
Amsterdam	1.9975	4.013	10.97	47.15	1
Brussels (c)	2.00	58.60	12.515	66.66	3
Frankfurt	2.00	37.729	—	—	3
London (c)	2.0255	—	3.727	15.52	1.68
Nation	2.0255	—	3.727	15.52	1.68
Paris	2.0255	—	3.727	15.52	1.68
Tokyo	2.2167	8.529	220.11	—	—
Zurich	1.6415	3.3224	8.752	39.1105	—

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the Low 1978: December 20, France, 14.5475; Belgium, 14.5475; Singapore, New Korea, 2.0257; First Mark, 1.679; Belgium, 14.5475; 2nd Mark, 1.679; Canada, 14.5475; U.S. Dollars.

(c) Commercial Paper; (n) Units of 100; (a) Units of 1000; (s) no one pound

Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

111.25	109.75	110.00	110.10	111.35	111.40
112.70	112.85	112.90	112.95	114.20	114.60
116.25	116.00	115.55	115.65	116.45	116.50

121.00	120.50	120.00	119.50	119.00	120.25	120.75																																				
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	122.60	122.60	122.90	123.75																																				
lots of 20 tons.																																										
F.O.B.																																										
1.068	1.925	1.920	1.920	1.922	1.944.5	1.945																																				
2.062	1.962	1.962	1.965	1.965	1.991	1.992																																				
3.062	1.972	1.972	1.975	1.975	1.991	1.992																																				
2.017	1.940	1.940	1.995	2.000	2.001	2.002																																				
2.025	2.001	1.997	2.000	2.000	2.011	2.012																																				
2.005	2.000	2.000	2.005	2.005	2.005	2.006																																				
N.T.	N.T.	2.000	2.010	2.008	2.010	2.012																																				
71 lots of tons.																																										
F.O.B.																																										
1.490	1.485	1.431	1.425	1.550	1.554	1.554																																				
1.395	1.358	1.369	1.370	1.380	1.380	1.381																																				
1.200	1.212	1.211	1.214	1.255	1.275	1.277																																				
1.180	1.172	1.172	1.174	1.187	1.191	1.191																																				
1.11	1.143	1.145	1.146	1.155	1.160	1.160																																				
N.T.	N.T.	1.115	1.108	1.125	1.140	1.140																																				
52 lots of tons.																																										
<h2>Paris Commissions</h2> <p>(figures in French francs per metric ton)</p> <p>January 1971</p> <table><tr><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Ch.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="4">(B36-A36K)</th></tr><tr><td>850</td><td>815</td><td>811</td><td>824 + 5</td></tr><tr><td>855</td><td>850</td><td>855</td><td>858 + 5</td></tr><tr><td>N.T.</td><td>N.T.</td><td>855</td><td>870 + 5</td></tr><tr><td>902</td><td>878</td><td>900</td><td>914 Unch.</td></tr><tr><td>N.T.</td><td>N.T.</td><td>930</td><td>950 Unch.</td></tr><tr><td>N.T.</td><td>N.T.</td><td>935</td><td>965 + 5</td></tr><tr><td>N.T.</td><td>N.T.</td><td>990</td><td>1,000 + 4</td></tr></table>							High	Low	Close	Ch.	(B36-A36K)				850	815	811	824 + 5	855	850	855	858 + 5	N.T.	N.T.	855	870 + 5	902	878	900	914 Unch.	N.T.	N.T.	930	950 Unch.	N.T.	N.T.	935	965 + 5	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,000 + 4
High	Low	Close	Ch.																																							
(B36-A36K)																																										
850	815	811	824 + 5																																							
855	850	855	858 + 5																																							
N.T.	N.T.	855	870 + 5																																							
902	878	900	914 Unch.																																							
N.T.	N.T.	930	950 Unch.																																							
N.T.	N.T.	935	965 + 5																																							
N.T.	N.T.	990	1,000 + 4																																							
<table><tr><td>1.660</td><td>1.625</td><td>1.638</td><td>1.648</td><td>- 3</td></tr><tr><td>1.648</td><td>1.645</td><td>1.659</td><td>1.664</td><td>- 3</td></tr><tr><td>1.700</td><td>N.T.</td><td>1.660</td><td>1.680</td><td>- 5</td></tr><tr><td>1.700</td><td>1.700</td><td>1.690</td><td>1.696</td><td>+ 5</td></tr><tr><td>1.700</td><td>1.700</td><td>1.685</td><td>1.685</td><td>- 10</td></tr><tr><td>N.T.</td><td>N.T.</td><td>1.630</td><td>1.650</td><td>- 10</td></tr></table>							1.660	1.625	1.638	1.648	- 3	1.648	1.645	1.659	1.664	- 3	1.700	N.T.	1.660	1.680	- 5	1.700	1.700	1.690	1.696	+ 5	1.700	1.700	1.685	1.685	- 10	N.T.	N.T.	1.630	1.650	- 10						
1.660	1.625	1.638	1.648	- 3																																						
1.648	1.645	1.659	1.664	- 3																																						
1.700	N.T.	1.660	1.680	- 5																																						
1.700	1.700	1.690	1.696	+ 5																																						
1.700	1.700	1.685	1.685	- 10																																						
N.T.	N.T.	1.630	1.650	- 10																																						

nts per oz					
1.90	604.00	601.50	603.30	+3.30	

[illegible]

Fri. unavaltable.	Mar	88-03	88-03	87-29	88-01	—08
	Jun	87-30	87-31	87-27	87-29	—08
avaltable.	Sep	87-28	87-28	87-25	87-27	—05

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 8, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	f	DM	FF	£	Gldr.	Bfcs.	Swpfr.	Dan.kr.
Australia	1.0773			47.15	1.2318		85.005	121.11	38.67
Canada	29.00			1.47	0.2508	14.902			16.00
France	1.0000			65.45	1.3603		166.63		6.55
Germany	1.0018	1.3279		19.37	2.212	92.70	6.355	111.48	36.31
Holland	1.0000		3.772	1.922	0.3762	4.004	6.666	3.222	10.375
Japan	332.40	3.8248	352.84	49.67		419.75	5.74	50.78	103.06
Norway	4.2167 ^a	5.52	229.11 ^b		1.7025	212.27 ^c	14.555 ^d	25.07 ^e	82.68 ^f
Sweden	3.1250	3.1250	3.1250	3.1250	1.0072	4.004	6.666	3.222	10.375

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London Foreign Exchange market: Danish Krone - 1979.1; Ecuador - 20.00; France - 197.83; Portugal - 200.48; Singapore - 2.3661; Canada \$ - N4.75; U.S. Dollars - 1.00.
a) Commercial Franc; b) Units of 100; c) Units of 1000; d) Units of 10,000; e) Amounts rounded to two decimal places.

N.T.	N.T.	1,115	1,128	1,125	1,140
52 lots of 5 tons.					

Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)
January 8, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bld-Aaked)	Ch.	
WHEAT	820	815	817	+ 5	
	855	850	855	+ 5	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	855	870	+ 5
	910	905	910	+ 5	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	930	950	Unch.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	920	945	- 5
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	935	945	- 5
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,000	+ 10
MAIZE	1,460	1,425	1,430	1,448	- 4
	1,480	1,450	1,459	1,468	- 3
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,480	- 5
	1,790	1,760	1,690	1,698	+ 5
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,645	- 5
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,650	- 10

3.50	360.70	360.70	362.70	+3.50	Dec	64.40	64.50
					Jan	64.50	64.50
Est. sales: 1411; sales Fri \$22					Feb	64.45	64.80

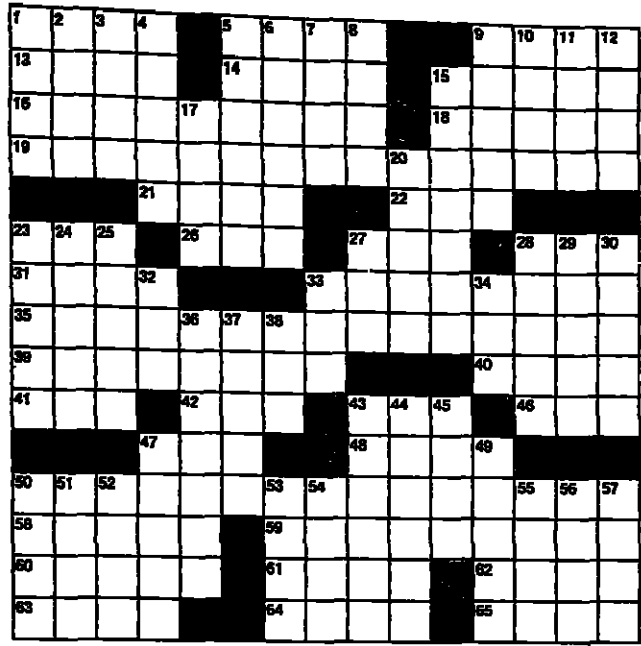
Interest Fri. 1.487, off 14 from	APR	64.75	64.80
		Est. rates: 61.50	
Interest contracts			
1.486 22.36 22.36 22.36 22.36 +2.10			
1.487 22.36 22.36 22.36 22.36 +2.10			
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1.549 22.36 22.36 22.36 22.36 +2.10			

0	63.90	-	30	Mar	0.4960	0.4968	0.4960	0.4968	+00032
02	63.80	-	50	GUILDER					
0	63.60	-	85	Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 One source of energy
5 Detect
9 Ishmael's captain
12 Tax
14 "Juanita"
15 Cremona violinmaker
16 One of three monkeys
18 Arty party
19 Infrequently
21 Senator from Colorado
22 Blunderbuss
23 Part of a circle
26 Ghent's river
27 Word with East or North
28 Fast plane
31 Star in the neck of the whale
33 Estrange
35 Infrequently
39 Safeguards
40 Dronce's home
41 High in music
42 Ararat's org.
43 Here, in Paris
46 Put chips down
47 Health resort
- DOWN**
- 1 Too
2 Suffix meaning ten
3 Done
4 Tropical bird
5 Contemptuous
6 Axes
7 Of the ear
8 Baby powder
9 With full force
10 Nimbus
11 Like — of bricks
12 Compartments for coal
15 Confident
17 Type of surgeon
20 Once more
- PEANUTS**
- 23 One-celled body
24 Competitor
25 Wave top
27 Ga. neighbor
28 Sir, in Bombay
29 Jockey Cauthen
30 Doctrine
32 Bossal, for one
33 Cries of disgust
34 Kind of degree
36 Radical young activists: Slang
37 Philiz or Lloyd
38 Yoko
43 Ellis or Long
44 — grace (finishing blow)
45 Thought: Comb. form
47 Lucky number
48 Sealed glass bulb
50 Units of resistance
51 Straight, at the bar
52 Tender loving
53 Anent
54 Jan Smuts, e.g.
55 Princess with a vicious touch
56 Church booklet
57 Ancient temple

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANIKRA	1	34	Fair	MILAN	1	34	Fair
ATHENS	5	41	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-2	28	Snow
BEIRUT	16	61	Rain	MOSCOW	-10	14	Snow
BERGAMO	1	34	Fair	MUNICH	3	37	Fair
BERLIN	1	34	Mist	NEW YORK	3	37	Rain
BUSSELT	2	36	Rain	NICE	7	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	1	34	Mist	OSLO	3	37	Fair
BUDAPEST	-2	28	Mist	PARIS	-2	28	Mist
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	-3	25	Mist
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Fair	ROME	10	50	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Mist	SOFIA	-18	10	Mist
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Fair
EDINBURGH	2	36	Showers	TEHRAN	14	57	Rain
FLORENCE	1	34	Mist	TEL AVIV	14	57	Fair
FRANKFURT	-1	31	Mist	TOKYO	9	48	Mist
GENEVA	-4	25	Rain	TUNIS	16	61	Mist
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Mist
ISTANBUL	0	32	Snow	WARSAW	-1	30	Snow
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	3	36	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy	ZURICH	-3	27	Rain
LONDON	8	46	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING	
January 8, 1979	
The net asset values quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.	
(d) Bond Fund	SP 73.10
(d) Bond Fund	SP 73.10
(d) Bond Fund	SP 73.10
(d) Bond Fund	SP 73.10
(d) Bond Fund	SP 73.10
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:	
(d) CEF Fund	SP 15.87
(d) CEF Fund	SP 15.87
(d) CEF Fund	SP 15.87
(d) CEF Fund	SP 15.87
(d) CEF Fund	SP 15.87
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (C) Ltd.	
(w) Universal Dollar Trust	\$5.22
(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	\$5.22
(w) High Interest Trust	\$5.22
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.29
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.29
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.29
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.29
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.29
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 263.50
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 263.50
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 263.50
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 263.50
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 263.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(d) Concentra	DM 22.20
(d) Concentra	DM 22.20
(d) Concentra	DM 22.20
(d) Concentra	DM 22.20
(d) Concentra	DM 22.20
FIDELITY POB 195 St. Heller, Jersey C.I.:	
(w) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$1.48
(w) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$1.48
(w) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$1.48
(w) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$1.48
(w) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$1.48
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK\$ 16.19
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK\$ 16.19
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK\$ 16.19
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK\$ 16.19
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK\$ 16.19
JARDINE FLEMING:	
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.44
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.44
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.44
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.44
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.44
LLOYD BANK INT. POB GENEVA 11:	
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 27.00
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 27.00
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 27.00
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 27.00
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth	SP 27.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bernardini):	
(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	\$9.88
(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	\$9.88
(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	\$9.88
(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	\$9.88
(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	\$9.88
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
(r) Soffit Bond Fund	SP 121.00
(r) Soffit Bond Fund	SP 121.00
(r) Soffit Bond Fund	SP 121.00
(r) Soffit Bond Fund	SP 121.00
(r) Soffit Bond Fund	SP 121.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
(d) American Value	SP 314.20
(d) American Value	SP 314.20
(d) American Value	SP 314.20
(d) American Value	SP 314.20
(d) American Value	SP 314.20
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(d) Union U.S. Bond	SP 26.25
(d) Union U.S. Bond	SP 26.25
(d) Union U.S. Bond	SP 26.25
(d) Union U.S. Bond	SP 26.25
(d) Union U.S. Bond	SP 26.25
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.30
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.30
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.30
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.30
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.30

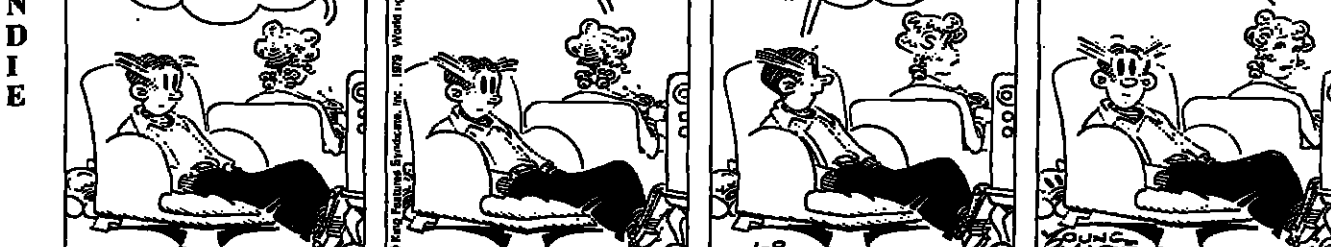
PEANUTS



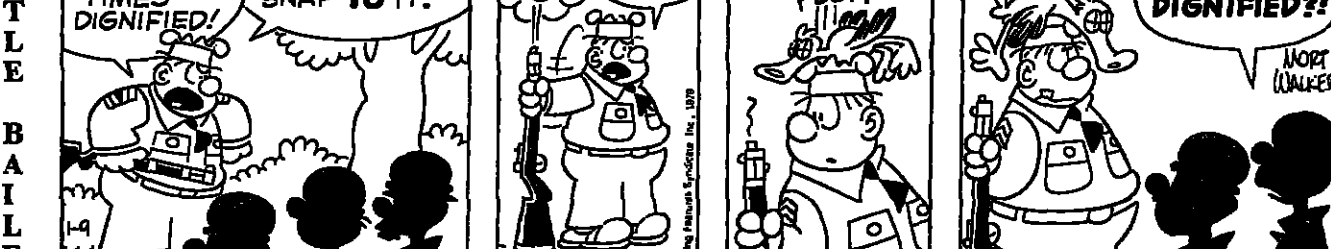
B. C.



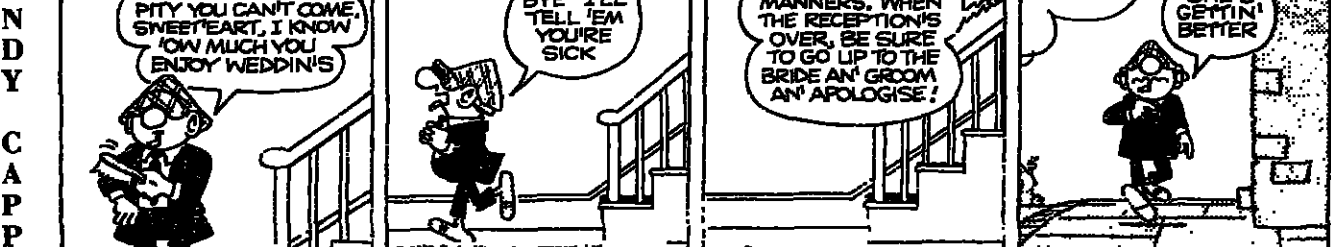
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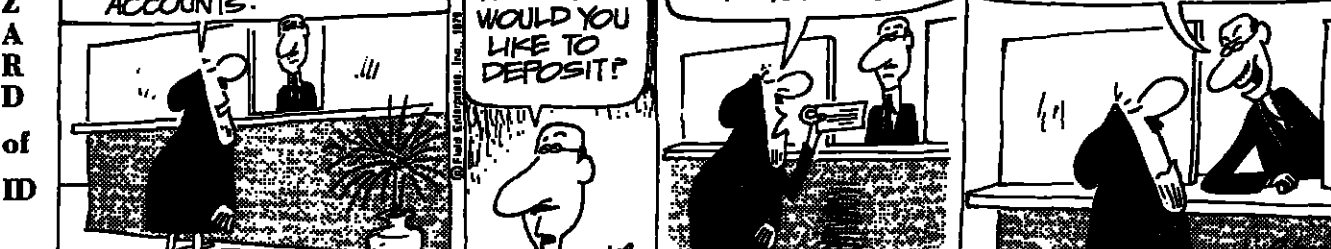
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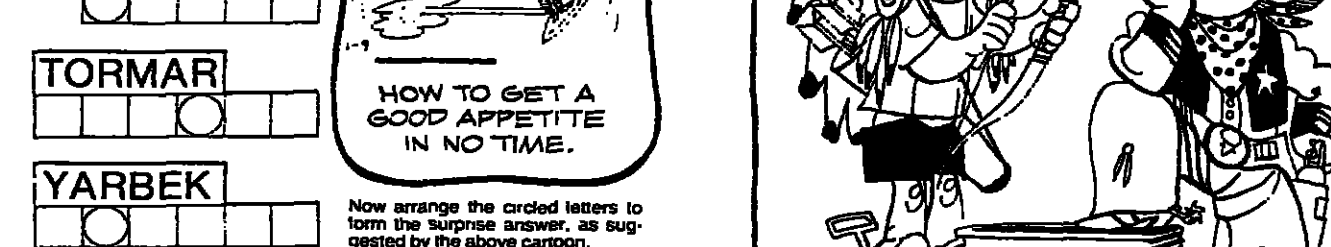
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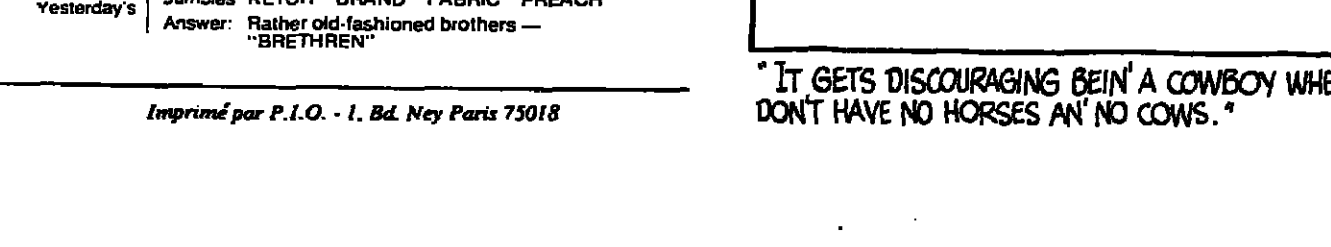
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BOOKS

A TERRIBLE THUNDER

The Story of the New Orleans Sniper

By Peter Hernon. Doubleday. Illustrated. 288 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

IN NEW ORLEANS, on New Year's Eve, 1972, 21-year-old Mark James Robert Essex, a former U.S. Navy seaman, opened fire on the city's central lockup building, killing police cadet Alfred Harrell and wounding another cadet. A week later, Essex was gunned down on the roof of the Howard Johnson Motel in downtown New Orleans. Before his murderous rampage had ended, however, he had killed nine persons, wounded 10 others and precipitated damages of more than a million dollars. "Nine men had been wounded by police fire, two others had suffered minor injuries and there had been one heart attack." For nearly 11 hours Essex had "occupied" the hotel, setting fires and firing at occupants and the police. Even after his body had been riddled with more than 200 bullets, the police suspected; they were certain that there were other snipers, and sporadic gunfire was heard throughout the night. It had required most of the New Orleans police force and firefighters, the assistance of "naval and Marine personnel," the use of a Marine helicopter and an undetermined number of volunteers to fell the lone gunman.

A "Terrible Thunder" relates the story of Essex and his weeklong siege on New Orleans in a graphic, compelling narrative. The author, Peter Hernon, was a reporter for the Associated Press, based in New Orleans during the time of the onslaught, and subsequently, spent more than a year collecting material and interviewing officials involved in the incident and friends and acquaintances of Essex.

Illuminates the Motives The account is a moving document that captures the chaos that surrounded the event and the stark terror of the victims. Moreover, Hernon has dug deeply enough into Essex's background to portray him as something more than the psychotic cipher we might easily assume he was — and to illuminate some of the possible motives that led to the tragedy. Essex's transition from a sanguine, quietly assured small-town youth to an embittered, hardened assailant is poignantly documented. Hernon also dramatically details and recreates the desperation and panic of the victims and pursuers — the horror of encountering a sniper is indecorably notched.

"A Terrible Thunder," however, is more than just another fashionable journalistic rehashing of a crime. In its depiction of Essex's abrupt transfiguration it raises questions about the accumulated effect of petty but persistent injustices and about the individual's capacity to endure aggression. And, at a time when alienation is not uncommon, it finally leaves a more unsettling question for our society: "What do you do with the man who is alone, cut off, willing to die?"

Mel Watkins is on the staff of The New York Times.

Detained

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A former nun who became the Long Island Railroad's first woman engineer has been suspended from her job for driving her train past a switchman who was waving a red flag, urging her to stop. A LIRR spokesman said a railroad board of inquiry suspended 42-year-old Maureen Shorey for 90 days without pay.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, East had a difficult fitting problem when his partner made a takeout double of the opening bid of three hearts. With 11 high-card points, it seemed that the partnership held game values, but no game seemed attractive. One possibility was a cue-bid of four hearts, forcing West to pick a trump. Another was a bid of three no-trump, in the hope that West held a high heart. This choice would have led to interesting play after a heart lead from South was taken with the queen.

At some point, after testing clubs, the declarer would try a diamond from the West hand. To beat the contract, North would have to step up immediately with the diamond king, preserving his partner's entry. East chose to gamble in a different way by passing the double for penalty. It was reasonable to assume that the weight of high-card strength in the East-West hands would produce at least five tricks.

South was not out of hope when the dummy appeared. If West held the diamond queen, as was likely on the bidding, he could count eight tricks. And if in addition he could neutralize the heart queen, he could score his doubled contract and gain heavily.

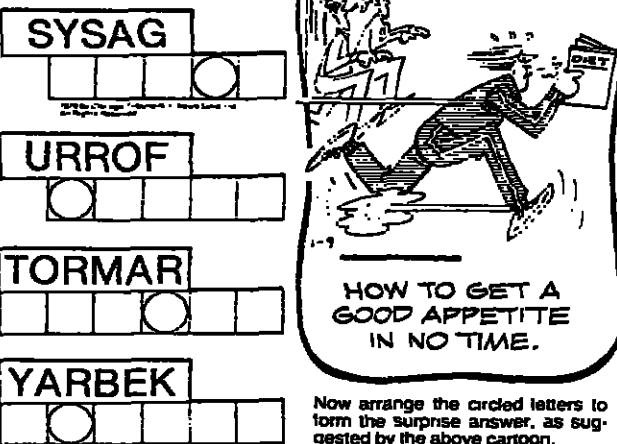
After two spade winners, West shifted at the third trick to a diamond, South put up the jack, hoping to win the trick and find himself with an extra entry for trump leads from the dummy. It was a considerable blow when East produced the queen, for South was now doomed to a one-trick defeat and in danger of worse.

An average player would not have thought twice after winning

NORTH			
♠	A K Q 4	♥	A 8 7 5
♦	K J 3	♣	Q 8 6
♦	Q 9 7 2	♣	A K 6 4
EAST			
♠	A K Q 3	♥	Q 3
♦	10 7 4	♣	Q 8 6
♦	J 10 8 3	♣	A K 6 4
SOUTH (D)			
♠	6 2	♥	K J 10 8 7 6 2
♦	A 5 2	♣	5
North and South were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
3♥	2♦	3♥	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the spade king.			

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Answers tomorrow

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I. Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT GETS DISCOURAGING BEIN' A COWBOY WHEN YA DON'T HAVE NO HORSES AN' NO COWS."

Cowboys Eliminate the Rams, 28-0, Will Take on Steelers in Super Bowl

Dallas Gains 5th Title Shot

By William N. Wallace

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The Dallas Cowboys defeated the Los Angeles Rams, 28-0, before a hostile and disappointed crowd here yesterday to win the National Conference championship and qualify for the Super Bowl in Miami on Jan. 21 against the Pittsburgh Steelers.

The victory meant that Dallas would be playing in pro football's ultimate contest for the fifth time, a record, and for a second time against the Steelers, to whom the Cowboys lost, 21-17, in Super Bowl X four years ago.

The Rams, who suffered six turnovers, also suffered the loss of their quarterback, Pat Haden, whose thumb was fractured in the third quarter.

The first half was a stalemate, although the football moved back and forth on the field. The Rams kicker, Frank Corral, who led the league in scoring during the regular season, failed on field-goal attempts of 39 and 45 yards in the second period, and in the first period the Cowboys missed a touchdown as the result of a fumble.

Scott Laidlaw, the Cowboy fullback, lost the ball at the 1-yard line when hit by Bob Brodzinski, the Ram linebacker. Laidlaw's teammate, Tony Dorsett, failed to down the ball in the end zone, but Jack Youngblood did for a Ram recovery and a touchdown.

Cappelletti Fumbles

There were two other turnovers in the first quarter. John Cappelletti of the Rams fumbling at his 24 and Randy Hughes intercepting a Haden pass at the Los Angeles 37. The Laidlaw fumble came after the Cappelletti fumble, and the sturdy Ram defense stopped the Cowboys following the interception.

Cappelletti, the Los Angeles fullback who had performed so well this season, went out for good with a dislocated shoulder late in the first quarter. Further stripping the thin Ram corps of running backs.

The Ram defense was especially effective in the first half, when it held the Cowboys to 108 yards, and it did well containing Roger Staubach. The Dallas quarterback was dropped twice by Jack Youngblood while attempting to pass. Staubach completed eight of 14 attempts for 68 yards in the half.

Dorsett, whom the Rams held to 39 yards rushing in the game last September, was a minor thorn in the first two quarters as he gained 29 yards from the usual variety of offensive formations that are favored by Tom Landry, the Dallas coach.

Los Angeles had two medium-distance drives in the first 30 minutes, 59 yards to the Cowboy 22 and 45 yards to the 28. Both ended with Corral's field-goal attempts. He had kicked eight field goals in a row before the misses.

Haden Pressured

The lost fumble and the interception had stopped the Ram offense on its first two efforts, and the failures on the last two before halftime put pressure on Haden.

The Rams gained 117 yards in the scoreless first half, and Haden completed five of nine pass attempts for 55 yards.

Major Unbeaten Colleges Reduced to 5

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI) — After seven weeks of the basketball season the list of unbeaten major colleges has dwindled to five teams. Four of them — Louisiana State, Illinois, Arkansas and Indiana State — are ranked among the nation's top 20. Temple is the other and is awaiting recognition.

Temple defeated St. John's, 74-73, Saturday night on a basket by Keith Parham, a sophomore guard, with five seconds remaining. It was the Owls' first triumph at St. John's since 1962.

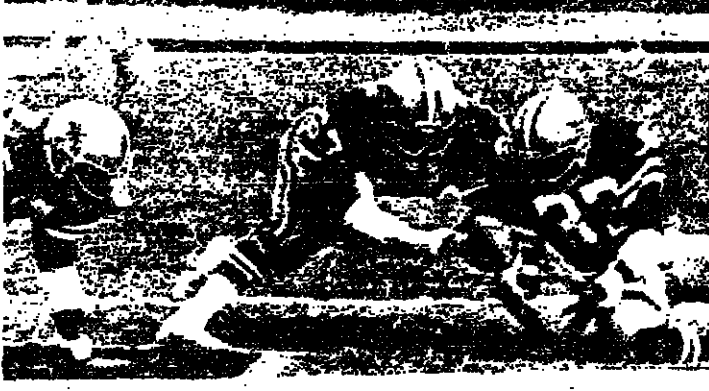
"It's tough for an Eastern team to get any real recognition," said Don Casey, the Temple coach. "If Temple were located in Boise, Idaho, and had an 11-0 record, I'm sure it would have been ranked by now."

"There are just too many teams in the East and it's hard for them to get an identity. After Syracuse lost twice in the Kentucky tournament, they quickly disappeared from the rankings. That same week Kansas, with three losses, was still ranked. Take Kentucky; they have lost two games this week and are 5-4 and I'd like to bet they are still in the top 20. Why? Maybe because they beat Notre Dame, the second-best team in the nation, or maybe because they are just Kentucky, a big basketball team."

"I'm realistic enough to know that even if we were voted into the top 20 and lost one game, we, too, would disappear quickly. This ranking stuff doesn't bother me as much as it does my players. They are disappointed and I think they deserve the ranking."

Casey said that he expected his team to be good, but he was surprised it was undefeated.

"I never expected my sophomores, [Neil] Robinson, Parham and [Ron] Wister, to play with such consistency. No did I really expect us to have six road victories, and at



United Press International
Dallas Cowboys players celebrate on the field after the game.

Scott Laidlaw (35) of Dallas fumbles the ball just short of the goal line (top) early in the first quarter of the Cowboys' 28-0 victory over the Los Angeles Rams. Pat Donovan (67) and Tony Dorsett (33) of Dallas chase the ball over the goal, but it finally is recovered by the Rams' Jack Youngblood (bottom).

one by Pat Thomas, the Los Angeles cornerback, stopped a Dallas scoring threat as the third quarter got underway. A short punt by Glen Walker and a 12-yard return by Butch Johnson gave Dallas the ball at the Ram 38, and Staubach twice tried a deep pass down the middle to Drew Pearson. The first pass was wild, the second soft and high. Thomas made the interception on the second attempt just outside his end zone.

Then it was the Rams' ball on the 3, and they were suddenly in trouble. Charlie Waters intercepted a Haden pass intended for Terry Nelson, the tight end, at the 30 and returned it to the Los Angeles 9.

The Cowboys then broke the scoreless tie as Dorsett broke into the Ram end zone after a run to the right and then a sharp cutback from the 5-yard line.

Rafael Septien, a former Ram, kicked the point after and the Cowboys held a 7-0 lead with six minutes elapsed in the third period.

The Rams next lost an opportunity to score as the Cowboy defense held them inches short of a first down at the Dallas 13. Larry Bethea, a reserve Cowboy tackle, stopped Jim Jodet, the Rams' smallest back, who was playing in place of Cappelletti, on an inside play.

Laidlaw Scores

The Cowboys struck for a touchdown on the third play of the final quarter, a 4-yard pass from Staubach to Laidlaw. A 17-yard pass from Staubach to Preston Pearson

on third down preceded the touchdown, and the Cowboys led, 14-0.

The first three passes by Vince Ferragamo, who had replaced the injured Haden at quarterback, were dropped by his receivers, and the next attempt ended in a sack for a loss of 9 yards. On the following series, Ferragamo completed a pass to Willie Miller, good for a 65-yard play to the Dallas 10. But on the next play, Bryant fumbled and Harvey Martin recovered for the Cowboys. It was the fifth turnover of the game to go against the Rams.

Dorsett then raced 53 yards down the sideline to the Ram 39, and the Cowboys pushed on down to the 11. From there, Staubach passed to his tight end, Billy Joe DuPree, for a touchdown, and after the conversion kick Dallas was ahead, 21-0.

The scoring ended when Thomas Henderson, the Dallas linebacker, intercepted a Ferragamo pass and returned 68 yards for the fourth Cowboy touchdown.

On the line in this game were 90 checks of \$9,000 for each of the Rams and Cowboys, with the promise of more to come. At the Super Bowl, each winning player will receive \$18,000 and each loser \$9,000.

Unlike the American Conference game at Pittsburgh, the playing conditions at the Coliseum were ideal — cloudy, 55 degrees, a dry grass field. All the tickets for the 71,414 available seats in the Coliseum had been sold by last Tuesday.

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Bradshaw Overcomes an Illness To Lead Pittsburgh Past Oilers

UPI

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The steady, freezing rain transformed yesterday's AFC championship game here into an error-filled, ice-skating exhibition, but as far as the Pittsburgh Steelers were concerned they might just as well have been in Miami's balmy weather preparing for the Super Bowl.

Terry Bradshaw staggered Houston with two touchdown passes and 17 points in a 48-second span late in the first half, and Pittsburgh's "Steel Curtain" defense then applied the knockout punch. Led by Jack Ham, an all-pro linebacker, the Steeler defense completely shut off Houston's offense and rolled to a 34-5 victory that brought Pittsburgh its third Super Bowl berth in the past five years.

Pittsburgh will meet the Dallas Cowboys Jan. 21 in Miami.

Bradshaw, out with intestinal flu the previous two days, threw touchdown passes of 29 yards to Lynn Swann and 17 to John Stallworth, and Roy Gerela added a 37-yard field goal, all in the final minute of the first half.

Houston's dreams of glory ended in that final minute.

"I didn't do it," said Pittsburgh's coach, Chuck Noll. "The players out there in their cold sweat uniforms did it. Our defense demanded nothing less than unconditional surrender, and got it."

"The weather was an advantage for us. This was a warm day for us. We have been practicing in 15-degree [Fahrenheit] weather all week. I imagine the Oilers practiced in a lot warmer weather."

Positive Attitude

Bradshaw said that he was extremely loose entering the championship game.

"We went in with the right attitude," he said. "If we lose, so what. If we win, that's just great. Lynn Swann made two beautiful catches and John Stallworth's catch — I almost didn't believe that."

So outstanding was Bradshaw, that Houston's coach, Bum Phillips, headed directly for him soon after the end of the game to congratulate him.

"You did a hell of a job and I want to congratulate you," the Oilers' coach said to Bradshaw.

Ham, who had two fumble recoveries, a pass interception and a sack in the steady rainfall and slippery footing, said that the Steelers' aggressive tactics took the steam out of Houston.

"I thought our defense hit harder, and that took the enthusiasm out of the Oilers," he said. "We were the better team. We deserved the game. They lost that little extra they needed to stay in there with us."

Phillips made no excuses.

"The harder we played, the better we got," he said. "We've been playing good ball for a long

12 Fumbles Sets an NFL Playoff Mark

UPI

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8 (UPI) — An NFL playoff record of 12 fumbles was set during the AFC championship game yesterday between the Pittsburgh Steelers and Houston Oilers.

The previous record of 10 was set in the 1934 playoff between the Chicago Bears and New York Giants, known as the "sneakers game" because the Giants, who won the game, wore tennis shoes.

A steady downpour at Three Rivers Stadium contributed to yesterday's miscues, six by each team.

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time but we just couldn't do it today. The weather didn't beat us — Pittsburgh beat us. That's the best team in the National Football League, no doubt about it."

There were 12 fumbles, 11 in the first half, to break an NFL record set in 1934. And there were 14 turnovers, nine by Houston. Pittsburgh scored five times after Houston turnovers.

Francis Harris ran seven yards for a score and Rocky Bleier had a 15-yard touchdown run in the first period and Gerela added a second field goal of 22 yards.

The Steeler defense, meanwhile, stifled Houston's offense and its rookie sensation, Eric Campbell, the NFL's leading rusher who carried 22 times for just 62 yards. Most of them came when the result was no longer in doubt.

It was the seventh straight game in which Pittsburgh has held opponents to under 100 yards rushing and the Steeler defense had five interceptions, one shy of the AFC title game record.

Miami Names Coach

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